THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE;

AND

EDINBURGH

LITERARY MISCELLANY:

BEING

A GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF

LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS,

FOR 1806.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

VOL. LXVIII.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND COMPANY,

BY J. RUTHVEN AND SONS.

1806.

MAP
OF INTENDED
Roads & Bridges
in the
HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND
Engraved by R. Scott
For the Scots Mag. & Edinr. Literary Mis. Pub 1 Feby. 1806.
REFERENCE
Military Roads
Proposed Roads already Survey'd
Roads Undertaken to be made
Bridges already Survey'd
Bridges undertaken to be built
Roads now under Survey
Turnpike and County Roads
Boundary of the Highlands
PENTLAND FRITH
Cape Wrath
Bay of Durness
L. Eribole
L. Tongue
Thurso
Kirk of Farr
CAITHNESS SHIRE
Wick R.
SUTHERLAND SHIRE
Loyal L.
L. Naver
L. Shin
Dunbeath
Ord of Caithness
Helmsdale
Dornoch
DORNOCH FRITH
Portenleik
Ullapool
ROSS SHIRE
Tain
Dingwall
R. Conon
Auchmasheen
CROMARTY SH.
Ft. George
MURRAY FRITH
Beaulie
INVERNESS
Forres
ELGIN
Fochabers
BANFF
Fraserburgh
NAIRN SH.
MURRAY SHIRE
BANFF SHIRE
ABERDEEN SHIRE
Huntley
Peterhead
Clatt
Kincardine
Aberdeen
LEWIS
Schant Is.
THE MINCH
Loch Bay
Dunvegan
SKYE
Rasay
Loch Carron
Canna
Rum
Loch na Gaul
Muck
Loch Moidart
Col
Bernera
L. Hourn
Old Military road now neglected
L. Cloony
Ft. Augustus
L. Ness
Strath Errick
Dalmagaire
Abercalder
L. Garry
L. Arkegg
Laggan
Avemore
INVERNESS SHIRE
L. Lochy
Pitmain
Braemarr
MEARNS SHIRE
ANGUS SHIRE
Kerrymuir
Alyth
Forfar
Inverbervie
L. Eil
Ft. William
L. Sunart
Ardgower
Strontian
Balhulis
Tobermory
Blair
Glenshiel
Kings House
ARGYLE SHIRE
PERTH SHIRE
Tasnanlach
Staffa
MULL ISLE
Linnhe
Keils
Oban
Dalmally
Tyndrum
L. Tay
Killin
Dunkeld
Blairgowrie
Coupar
Amlerie
Boat of Kincleven
PERTH
FRITH OF TAY
Crief
Inverary
Tarbut
Grampian Hills
Dunblain
FIFE SHIRE
KINROSS SH.
Thorn Hill
CLACKMANAN SH
DUMBARTON SH
STIRLING SH
FRITH OF FORTH
JURA
ISLA
Crinan Canal
Dumbarton
Canal
Linlithgow
Edinburgh
Haddington
HADDINGTON SHIRE
Renfrew
Glasgow
I
II
III
IV
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VIII
IX
X
XI
XII
XIII
XIV
XV
XVI
XVII
XVIII
XIX
XX
XXI
XXII
XXIII
XXIV
XXV
XXVI
XXVII
XXVIII
XXIX
XXX
XXXI

THE

SCOTS MA

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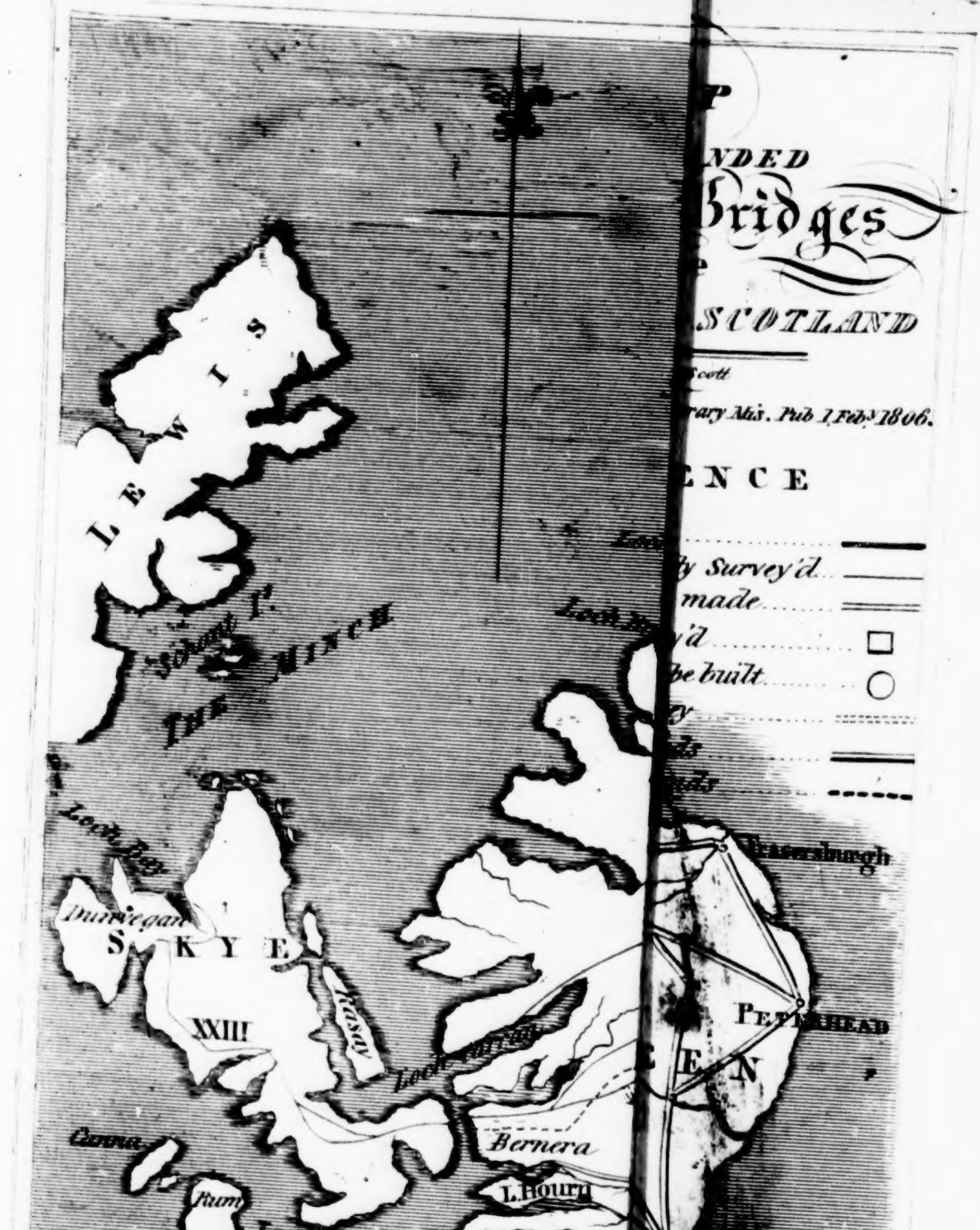
Edinburgh Literar

FOR JANUA

With a Map of the Roads now forming i

CONTENTS

	Page
Register of the Weather for *Jan.* 1806,	2
High Water at *Leith* for *February*,	ib.
References to *Roads* described in the Map,	3
Expenditure of the *Highland Roads*	5
An Account of a curious M.S. relative to the Town of *Edinburgh*,	ib.
Celestial Phenomena for *February* 1806,	7
Strictures on "a Tour thro' some of the *Zetland* Islands in 1804,"	9
Defence of "Tour thro' *Zetland*"	12
Memoir of Captain *George Duff*, late of the Royal Navy,	14
Letters on Poetry by the *Ettrick* Shepherd	17
Account of *Alex. Selkirk*,	18
The Petition of the Right Hand and the Left,	20
The Description of a Mausoleum, or Sepulchral Monument, of King *Henry Darnley*, Husband of *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*. From an old MS.	22
Chronological List of Remarkable Occurrences in 1805,	24
Tour thro' the South of *Ireland*, by an *American* Gentleman.	27
Address by Sir *James Mackintosh* to the Grand Jury at *Bombay*, 7th January 1805,	31
Plan of a New Charitable Institution in *Edinburgh*,	34
Description of *Lerwick*,	36
Manners of the *Neapolitan* Nobles,	37
Estimated Amount of *British* Manufactures,	39
Some Account of the *British* trade in *Germany*,	39
Medallions of *Buonaparte*.	40
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts,	41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XXIII
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Rum
Loch na Gaul
Loch Moidart
Col
L. Sunart
Tobermory
Strontian
MULL ISLE
Bernera
L. Hourn
XXVIII
PETERHEAD
TAY
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AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JANUARY 1806:

With a Map of the Roads now forming in the HIGHLANDS *of* SCOTLAND.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for *Jan.* 1806,	2
High Water at *Leith* for *February*,	ib.
References to *Roads* described in the Map,	3
Expenditure of the *Highland Roads*	5
An Account of a curious M.S. relative to the Town of *Edinburgh*,	ib.
Celestial Phenomena for *February* 1806,	7
Strictures on "a Tour thro' some of the *Zetland* Islands in 1804,"	9
Defence of "Tour thro' *Zetland*"	12
Memoir of Captain *George Duff*, late of the Royal Navy,	14
Letters on Poetry by the *Ettrick* Shepherd	17
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The Petition of the Right Hand and the Left,	20
The Description of a Mausoleum, or Sepulchral Monument, of King *Henry Darnley*, Husband of *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*. From an old MS.	22
Chronological List of Remarkable Occurrences in 1805,	24
Tour thro' the South of *Ireland*, by an *American* Gentleman.	27
Address by Sir *James Mackintosh* to the Grand Jury at *Bombay*, 7th January 1805,	31
Plan of a New Charitable Institution in *Edinburgh*,	34
Description of *Lerwick*,	36
Manners of the *Neapolitan* Nobles,	37
Estimated Amount of *British* Manufactures,	39
Some Account of the *British* trade in *Germany*,	39
Medallions of *Buonaparte*.	40
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts,	41

	Page
SCOTTISH REVIEW.	
1 *Ferguson*'s Lectures on select Subjects. With Notes and an Appendix, by *D. Brewster*, A. M.	42
2. *Biographia Scotica*; or a Scottish Biographical Dictionary,	47
New Works published in *Edinburgh*,	49
Scottish Literary Intelligence,	ib.
Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign,	51
POETRY.	
Alfred. By *George Dyer*.	83
Jock an' *Samuel*, a *Scots* Pastoral,	ib.
Mary's Lament,	55
By a Young Lady, whose affections were pre-engaged, on being forced into Marriage,	ib.
Elegy,	56
MONTHLY REGISTER.	
Historical Affairs,	57
—War on the *Continent*,	ib.
England,	61
—Trial of Sir *Robert Calder*,	ib.
—Funeral of Lord Viscount *Nelson*,	65
—Procession from *Greenwich* to the Admiralty,	68
—Procession to *St Paul's*,	70
Scottish Chronicle,	75
—*Highland* Society of *Scotland*,	ib.
—Court of Justiciary,	76
—Military Appointments,	78
Deaths,	ib.
Prices of Stocks,	80
Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, *London*,	ib.
Prices of Grain at *Haddington*,	ib.
Prices of Meal in *Edinburgh* Market,	ib.

State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Dec. 26. 1805, to Jan. 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1805. Dec.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.25	32	35	—	Clear
27	29.65	28	33	—	Ditto
28	29.3	38	43	—	Ditto
29	29.5	41	46	—	Cloudy
30	29.51	45	47	—	Ditto
31	29.42	42	44	0.15	Rain
Jan. 1	29.31	42	42	0.1	Snow
2	29.6	38	43	—	Clear
3	29.5	32	36	0.3	Snow
4	29.4	39	45	0.15	Rain
5	29.49	33	41	0.1	Ditto
6	29.25	48	48	0.06	Rain
7	29.4	41	45	0.1	Ditto
8	29.1	39	41	0.15	Ditto
9	29.15	32	36	0.2	Snow
10	28.1	34	38	0.29	Rain
11	28.7	32	35	—	Clear
12	28.7	29	34	0.25	Snow
13	29.41	28	33	—	Clear
14	29.25	35	39	—	Ditto
15	28.97	32	38	0.21	Sleet
16	28.65	35	35	0.3	Snow
17	29.28	33	38	—	Clear
18	29.48	37	41	0.15	Rain
19	29.28	32	41	—	Clear
20	29.2	38	42	0.04	Snow
21	29.65	30	42	—	Clear
22	29.52	37	43	0.01	Showers
23	29.49	40	45	—	Clear
24	29.32	40	41	0.02	Snow
25	29.4	41	41	—	Clear
				—	
			Quantity of Rain	2.6	

High Water at LEITH For FEBRUARY 1806.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Sa. 1	—	—	0	14
Su. 2	0	45	1	15
M. 3	1	45	2	13
Tu. 4	2	42	3	8
W. 5	3	35	4	0
Th. 6	4	26	4	51
Fr. 7	5	16	5	40
Sa. 8	6	5	6	29
Su. 9	6	54	7	19
M. 10	7	44	8	9
Tu. 11	8	34	8	59
W. 12	9	24	9	49
Th. 13	10	15	10	39
Fr. 14	11	4	11	28
Sa. 15	11	52	—	—
Su. 16	0	14	0	37
M. 17	0	59	1	21
Tu. 18	1	42	2	4
W. 19	2	25	2	46
Th. 20	3	7	3	29
Fr. 21	3	50	4	12
Sa. 22	4	34	4	57
Su. 23	5	21	5	45
M. 24	6	10	6	36
Tu. 25	7	3	7	31
W. 26	8	0	8	29
Th. 27	8	59	9	29
Fr. 28	9	59	10	30

MOON's PHASES.

FOR FEBRUARY 1806.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	3.	10.	29. Morn,
Last Qurtr.	10.	9.	3. Morn,
New Moon.	18.	2.	36. Even.
First Qurtr.	2.	5.	23. Morn.

OBSERVATIONS.

February 2. Candlemas
24. Duke of Cambridge born (1774.)
27. Hare hunting ends

THE

THE

Scots Magazine,

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EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For JANUARY 1806.

References *to* Roads *described in the* Map.

I. PLAN of the intended line of road from the kirk of Durness on the North sea, through part of Sutherland, to the Head of Loch Naver. Surveyed by George Brown 1798.

II Plan of the intended lines of road from Tongue on the North sea, to Portinleck on the Dornock or Tain Firth (on the East sea) also, from Tongue to the Kirk of Farr, and from thence up to Strathnaver, to join the Portinleck line of Road, at the head of Loch Naver. Surveyed by George Brown 1794.

III. Plan of the intended line of road from the Kirk of Farr at the North sea, to Helmsdale, upon the Murray firth, across the county of Sutherland. Surveyed by George Brown 1794.

IV. Plan of the intended line of road from the Kirk of Farr, on the coast of Sutherland, through part of that county and Caithness, to the Town of Thurso. Surveyed by George Brown 1797.

V. Plan of the intended line of road through the county of Caithness, from the Town of Thurso to Rumsdale. Surveyed by George Brown 1799.

VI. Plan of the intended line of road from the Town of Thurso on the North sea, across the county of Caithness to Dunbeath, on the Murray firth, or East sea. Surveyed by George Brown 1797.

VII. Plan of the intended line of road from the Town of Thurso, across the county of Caithness, to the Burgh of Wick. Surveyed by George Brown 1799.

VIII. Plan of the intended line of road from Houna-Inn, along the Pentland firth and north coast of Caithness, to the town of Thurso. Surveyed by George Brown 1798.

IX. Plan of the intended line of road from Dunbeath by Wick (thro' Caithness) to Houna Inn on the Pentland firth. Surveyed by George Brown 1798.

X. Plan of the intended line of road from Scourie bay, on the North sea to Portinleck ferry upon the Dornock or Tain firth on the east sea, across the west end of the County of Sutherland. Surveyed by George Brown 1794.

XI. Plan of the intended line of road from Helmsdale to Rivedill. Surveyed by George Brown 1794.

XII. Plan of the intended line of

road

road from Rumsdale in Caithness, leading through the County of Sutherland, to the Ferry of Portinleck. Surveyed by George Brown 1795.

XIII. 1. Plan, continuing the Portinleck line of road from the Eastward of Dunrobin to Dunbeath in Caithness. Surveyed by George Brown 1795.

XIII. 2. Plan of an intended line of road from Dunbeath to the little ferry of Dornoch, passing through part of the Counties of Caithness and Sutherland. Surveyed by Charles Abercrombie 1802.

XIV. Plan of the intended road from Loch Inver to Portinleck ferry. Surveyed by George Brown 1793.

XV. Plan of the intended line of road from Portinleck ferry (or head of the Dornoch firth) across the County of Sutherland, to Dunbeath in Caithness. Surveyed by George Brown 1795.

XVI. Plan of the intended road from Ullapool to Portinleck, *alias* Culrain. Surveyed by George Brown 1790.

XVII. Plan of the intended road from Dingwal to Ullapool. Surveyed by George Brown 1790.

XVIII. Plan of the intended road from Portinleck, *alias* Culrain, to Dingwall. Surveyed by George Brown 1790.

XIX. Plan of the line of road from the ferry at Portinleck, near Culrain, along the west side of the Dornoch firth, to the town of Tain. Surveyed by George Brown 1797.

XX. Plan of the intended road from Poulewe to Auchna Sheen. Surveyed by George Brown 1793.

XXI. Plan of the intended road from Loch Carran to Auchna-Sheen, and from thence to Dingwall. Surveyed by George Brown 1793.

XXII. Plan of the intended line of road, from Sheal-house on the head of Loch Dowick, to Beauly on the head of the Murray Frith, (on the east sea.) Surveyed by George Brown 1795.

XXIII. Plan of the intended line of road, from Kyle-Rhea through the isle of Skye, to the new fishing village of Stein, at the North-west thereof. Surveyed by George Brown 1799.

XXIV. Plan of the intended road from Inver-Morrison to Kyle-Rhea. Surveyed by Geo. Brown 1792.

XXV. Plan of an intended road from Inverness, by the bridge of Morrison, to Fort Augustus. Surveyed by Geo. Brown 1792.

XXVI. Plan of the intended line of road from Aberchalder and Laggan (near Loch Oich,) to Loch Hourn head. Surveyed by William Cumming Sept. 1803.

XXVII. Plan of the intended road, from Loch-nevish head, to Loch Lochy, below Auchnacarrie, by the North side of Loch-Arkegg.—Surveyed by George Brown 1796.

XXVIII. 1, Plan of the intended road, from Fort William to Arasaig on Loch-na-gaul (on the west sea.) Surveyed by George Brown 1796.

II. Plan of the same road as re-surveyed by William Cumming, November 1803.

XXIX. Plan of the intended road from the kirk of Kilmallie to the head of Loch Lochie, at the junction with the military road by Auchnacarrie and the north side of Lochie, and continued all the way from Fort William to Fort Augustus.—Surveyed by George Brown 1796.

XXX. Plan of the intended road from Fort William to Pitmain.—Surveyed by Geo. Brown 1792.

XXXI. Plan of the intended road to the quay of Crinan from the rock of Craigbachorrie.

Roads at present under Survey.

Line of road from Inversarigag, Strathnairn, and Strathearn, to Cragoin.

Line

Line of road from Loch Moidart, (in Inverness) to the Corran of Ardgour.

Line of road from Bunnessau-Loch upon the west coast of Mull [illegible] to Auchnacroish.

Continuation of the Lochnagaul road (XXVIII.) to Lochnevish.

Continuation of the Glengarry road, (XXVI.) to Bernera.

References to bridges,

1. Bridge over the Conan, in the county of Ross, by Mr Telford.
2. Bridge over the Ulrin, in the county of Ross, by Mr Telford.
3. Bridge over the Beauly, county of Inverness, by Mr Telford.
4. Bridge over the Spey at Fochabers, in the county of Banff.
5. Bridge over the Tay at Dunkeld, in the county of Perth, by Mr Telford.

Expenditure of the HIGHLAND ROADS.

Survey and *Estimate* of Line of Road from Loch Oich, up Glengarry to Loch Hourn.

Cash paid to James Donaldson,	51	0	6	
Cash paid to William Cuming,	35	7	6	
				86 8 0

Survey and *Estimate* of Line of Road from Fort William, to Loch-na-Gaul.

Cash paid to James Donaldson,	55	11	11	
Cash paid to William Cuming,	36	17	0	
				92 0 0
Cash advanced to James Donaldson, on account of Surveys and Estimates now making, viz. Roads in Strathnairn, Ardnamurchan & the Isle of Mull.	100	8	11	
Cash paid Mr Thomas Telford for Travelling expences, directing the Surveys, and other general services.	115	2	11	
				393 19 10

Probable payments towards making [illegible] to Loch [illegible] ing the R[illegible] na - Gaul road.	3,000	0	0
Ditto Glengarry road.	4,250	0	0
Ditto towards building Conan and Orin bridges, and towards purchase of the present Ferry over the Conan.	2,950	0	0
Ditto towards building the bridge at Dunkeld, and making approaches thereto.	5,500	0	0
Ditto towards Road at Crinan Quay.	140	0	0
	15,840	0	0

By Act 43d Geo. III. c. 80, the sum of L. 20,000 is granted for this purpose. Of this, the Commissioners have already received 10,000l. and the rest is receiveable on application to the Treasury.

An Account of a curious MS. relative to the TOWN *of* EDINBURGH *in the* LIBRARY *of the* FACULTY *of* ADVOCATES.

W. 2. 25. THIS is a manuscript towards the end of the 16th century, being extracts from the burgh records of the City of Edinburgh, from the earliest period of their existence, down to the year 1579. These extracts are not very well written, and are arranged in the following order.

1. Acts concerning Offices and Officers in Edinburgh.

A number of curious points occur under this head. A few specimens are given.

"15. Augusti 1487. The quhilk day, the Provest, Baillies, Counsale and deikynis of the Towne, gart ye commoune pypers of the Towne be feyit

feyit for the honour of the Towne, on yis wyse, that yai sall pas to all honest personis of substance yat may sustene the same, and tak yair meit of ilk ane of yame ane day of bout, and hip nane: and gif yai tak wedge, yat yai sustene yameself, yairupon yat day, and at ye persoun that gevis yame yair meit, gif to yame IXd. on ye day, yat is to ilk pyper IIId. at ye leist."

"19. Oct. 1492. It is ordainit, be ye hale dusane" (duodene Burgi) "of the Toune, yat gif any of ye dusane beand wairnit, cumis nocht betymes for ye halding of ye Counsale, in ye working of ye commoune proffeit; yat he sall pay for ilk defalt VId. unforgevin, to be drukkin, be ye dusane; and gif ye dene, or Baillies, or any of yame cumis not in due tyme, yai sall dowbil as meikil unforgevin."

"It is statute and ordainit, be ye Provest, Baillies and Counsale, yat all nicht houres within this Toune, merchants and craftsmen, as yai ar of power, till furnish torcise (torches) till pas and convey ye provest fra ye Kirk till his awin hous eftir Evinsang, in the haledays of Zule, New Zeir day, and uphalyday under ye payne of XVIII. S. to be tane of yame yat wantis torcise; and at everie Deykin haif power till poind his craft for ye samin. 16. Nov. 1535.

2. Acts concerning Burgesses, Stallangers, Strangers, Freemen and unfree Merchants.

The following minute appears among these acts.

Charles Saudeman, cuik maid, Gild and Oblist; yat fra yat day furth, he sall nocht be sine upoun ye calsay as ye remanent commoune cuiks with meit to sell in commoune howses, bot sal caus his servands pas with ye sam: and yat he sal hald his Taverne on ye hiegait, fra Whitsonday furth nixt, and behaif himself honestly in all tyme cuming, under payne of Esheit of his wynes; and he peyit for his fredom L. 10. 20 Nov. 1567

3. Acts made by the Council respecting the crafts, or trades of the Town.

4. Acts respecting fairs, markets, vivers, drink, &c.

Under this, are comprehended the regulations against regraters, forestallers, &c. of meal, fish, or other provisions.

5. Acts concerning the rents of the common good, the privileges of the town, &c. Among these is the following enactment in February 1478.

"It is thocht expedient, that the Provest of the towne, for honour and worschip of the town, haif zeirlie to his fee L. 20. of the Commoune purs: and to endure perpetuallie."

This chapter also contains a state of the Tack duties of the Customs and Harbour of Leith, and of the mills, shops, and houses belonging to the Town, so far back as the year 1458.

In the year 1527, is the following entry: "The gaitt, dichting, and dewteis yairof, is set yis zeir in to cum, with the aventure of deid and weir, to Alexander Pennecuik, for ye soum of L. 20. to be dicht and clengeit sufficiently, ilk VIII dayes anis, with a dosane of servands; and that he tak na mair of dewties for ye dichting yairof, except and allenerly of fischc, fleshe, salt, and victuals."

A great many pages are occupied in giving excerpts from the protocols of the different Town Clerks, or Notaries, to shew the *several pieces of property holding of the Burgh.*

Regulations respecting Leith, and the different kinds of merchandise, and victuals arriving there: Orders respecting the entering of ships cargoes, &c.

7. Accounts and statements of different taxations or extents imposed upon the Town.

8. Acts of the Town Council, respecting "Mettis, Mesouris, and Wechtis."

9. Certane practiques or exampills of punishment, of all crymes within burgh, conforme to ye aulde use and consuetude yairof yat it may be knawin quhow ilk cryme of law or consuetude owcht and suld now be punist according to the wecht and gravity yairof.

10. Enactments respecting the ordering of the Towne watches in peace, pest and war; serving women, vagabonds, weaponshawingis, beggars, &c.

11. Many acts, from the year 1497 to the year 1535, "penes mundationem ville," principally relating to those infected with the *Grand-gore* or Lues, who by an order of James IV. at length inserted, are caused to be sent along with "the personis qlks takis sic cuir upon yame to Inch Keith," yair to remane quhile God provyde for yair helth." This order is dated 22 Sept. 1497; and on the 14 Oct. 1500, the Magistrates of the Burgh ordain, "that all maner of personis yat hes ony guids closit in hous within this Towne, quhilk hes ben infect or presumit infect, that yai pas to the Pow-burne, to morne, and clenge yair guids and geir be fyre and wattir at ye rynnand burne;" with intimation if they fail that the goods shall be burned and destroyed.

Celestial Phenomena *for February* 1806.

Saturday, February 1st.

THE *first* satellite of *Jupiter* will immerge into his shadow at 10′..25″ after six o'clock in the morning, mean time *.

The planet *Juno* is situated in longitude 5ˢ..26°..45′, and latitude 3°..0′ South.

Wednesday, February 5th.

The moon will eclipse ε *Leonis*, a star of the 4-5 magnitude, situated in the claws of the Lion, in longitude 5ˢ..21°..40′..17″, and latitude 5°..42′..10″ South. The star will immerge behind the enlightened limb of the moon at 32½′ after nine o'clock in the evening, apparent time at Edinburgh, at which time it is situated about 13 minutes South of the moon's centre; after continuing eclipsed for the space of 38 minutes, the star will immerge from behind the obscure limb of the moon, at 10½′ after 10 o'clock, when its distance from the Moon's centre is 11¾′ South. At the middle of this occultation, the Moon's horizontal parallax is 59′..58″, her horizontal semidiameter 16′..21″, and the time of her southing 2ʰ..5′ in the morning.

On the same day, the right ascension of the planet *Ceres* is at present 97°..56′, and her declination 31°..11′ North.

Friday, February 7th.

The planet MARS will be in conjunction with the Sun at 47 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening, in longitude 10ˢ..18°..31′..42″, and latitude 1°..5′ South.

On the same day, the planet SATURN will be stationary in longitude 6ˢ..28°..27′, and latitude 2°..36′ North. He comes to the meridian at 16 minutes after 4 in the morning.

Saturday, February 8th.

The planet PALLAS is at present situated in right ascension 69°..37′, and declination 21°..54′ North.

Tues-

* The Eclipses of Jupiter's satellites are computed to exact time, and the other Phenomena to apparent time.

Tuesday, February 11th.

The planet JUNO is situated in longitude $5^s..25^\circ..19'$, and latitude $2^\circ..22'$ North.

On the same day, the longitude of the GEORGIUM SIDUS is $6^\circ..25'..35''$, and his latitude 36′ North. His declination is $9^\circ..20'$ South, and the time of his southing $3^h..50'$ in the morning.

Thursday, February 13th.

The Moon will be in conjunction with the planet JUPITER at 3 minutes after 5 o'clock in the evening.

Friday, February 14th.

The planet CERES is situated in right ascension $97^\circ..13'$, and North declination $31^\circ..22'$.

Sunday, February 16th.

At a quarter before 6 in the morning, the *first* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc, the *fourth* is situated in the same side, but farther from the planet, and the *second* on the other side of Jupiter.

Monday, February 17th.

The right ascension of PALLAS is at present $71^\circ..26'$, and her declination $19^\circ..3'$ South.

Wednesday, February 19th.

The SUN enters the sign *Pisces* at 11 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day, the longitude of JUPITER is $9^s..2^\circ..14'$, and his latitude 19 minutes North. He has $23^\circ..8'$ of south declination, and souths $7^h..50'$ in the morning.

Friday, February 21st.

The Moon and VENUS will be in conjunction at 33 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning. Venus being then stationary in longitude $0^s..1^h..46'$.

On the same day, the longitude of Juno is $5^s..23^\circ..20'$, and his latitude $1^\circ..44'$ South.

Sunday, February 23d.

The *first* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction at 47 minutes after 5 in the morning, on the left hand of Jupiter. The *second* and *fourth* are on the other side of his disc, the *second* being nearest the planet.

On the same day, CERES has $97^\circ..10'$ of right ascension, and $31^\circ..26'$ of North declination.

Wednesday, February 26th.

The planet PALLAS is situated in right ascension $73^\circ..45'$, and declination $16^\circ..10'$ South.

Thursday, February 27th.

The planet SATURN is stationary in longitude $6^s..28^\circ..7'$, and latitude $2^\circ..40'$ North.

Friday, February 28th.

The MOON will eclipse *μ Geminorum*, a star of the third magnitude, situated in longitude $3^s..2^\circ..35'..38''$, and latitude $50'..24''$ South. The occultation will commence at $10\frac{1}{4}$ minutes after 2 o'clock in the morning, the star being about $15\frac{1}{4}$ minutes south of the Moon's center; and after continuing eclipsed for 24 minutes, the star will immerge from behind the enlightened limb of the Moon, at 42 minutes after 2 o'clock, when it is 13 minutes south of her centre. About the middle of this occultation, the Moon's horizontal parallax is $59'..47''$, her horizontal semidiameter $16'..18''$, and the time of her southing $7^h..10'$ in the evening.

Murray field,
Jan. 29th 1806. } *D. B.*

Strict-

Strictures on "a Tour thro' some of the ZETLAND *Islands in* 1804."

(Concluded from our last, p. 916.)

FOR the sake of such readers as never have attended to the subject before, I shall give as short and clear an account as I can, of the present state of the connection between the proprietors of Zetland and those of their tenants who are fishers, both because those fishers compose the greater part of the tenantry of Zetland, and because their condition is more liable to be misrepresented than that of the other renters of land.

The landlord advances to the tenant the necessaries of fishing, generally at prime cost, frequently under it. When crops or fishings have been bad, the landlord advances the necessaries of life to the tenant, in expectation that he will be able to repay in more fortunate years, and never charges any interest on the debt: if there is a balance in favour of the tenant, he receives it in cash at the settlement of accounts, or on any future occasions in such portions as he chooses. The tenant is bound to deliver all his merchantable fish to the landlord's factor, at fixed prices, who is bound to receive them, cures them on an extensive scale, by far the best mode of curing, and the landlord takes his chance of the foreign market.

The good effects of this system have been, that the tenant feels the vicissitudes occasioned by unfortunate seasons less than he otherwise would; that he is always sure of a good market in his immediate neighbourhood, for whatever he may produce; that he can pursue the fishing in the proper season uninterruptedly; that the quality and price of Zetland salt fish, the principal production of his industry, have been raised much above those of the salt fish of any other country. In short, if he is industrious and frugal, he has the means of enjoying much more of the comforts and conveniences of life than his ancestors 50 years ago could command, with the most industrious dispositions. The original intention of the landlords, in paying attention to the fishing, was to increase the gross produce of their estates, that they might have better opportunities than formerly of having their rents regularly paid.

On the greater part of the lands in Zetland, every occupier of land holds his little farm immediately of the proprietor. In no other part of Great Britain is it so much the interest of the proprietor to attend to the welfare of each individual on his estate as in Zetland, and in no other part will there be found so great a number of neighbouring proprietors, so systematically attentive to promote the interests of every one who lives on their lands. It has been frequently observed, that the owner of a few acres, when obliged to sell his land to his richer neighbour, has, while a tenant on the very same spot, attained to comfortable circumstances, tho' while a proprietor he had been always needy.

There is one circumstance however, the consequences of which counteract these good effects very much. It is to be regretted that it has not been done away, especially as it is not in the least necessarily connected with the system I have been describing, and by means of which the Zetland islands have been much improved in spite of its operation. It is this, the rents are so excessively below the real value of the lands, that the landlords have been obliged to make up the deficiency, by not allowing the tenants a price for their fish equal to their full value. Thus, the tenant is under every temptation to break through the paction with his landlord, and to sell his fish clandestinely to others, and that almost always

always for pernicious articles of consumption. A dishonest tenant often drains from the landlord's store those resources which ought to be reserved for the support of the honest in time of need, and he returns to the landlord as little as he possibly can, the landlord not being always able to distinguish the pretences of the designing from the real necessities of the unfortunate till after dear bought experience. If ever complaints are heard from the Zetland tenantry, it is from those who in this manner often grievously oppress both their landlord and their fellow-tenants.

All money rents ought to be abolished, and the rents made payable wholly in the most common productions of the country; for those, while the landlords are resident, and the exporters of the produce of their own estates, are the most convenient articles for the tenant to pay his rent in, as well as the most equitable. The rents ought likewise to be raised to the full value of the lands; and strictly exacted, unless in the case of evident misfortune: for in Zetland, young men, who are generally the strictest landlords, are found to be in so far the best; it is observed there, that the proprietors, as they advance in years, become personally attached to their tenantry, and over indulgent in the distribution of provisions, and in allowing their rents to run in arrear. And likewise the price given by the landlord for fish ought to be raised to the highest which any merchant can afford to give for it. All those modifications must take place before the Zetland system can be expected to produce its best effects.

The tenant in Zetland pays for his farm, from one third, to two thirds less rent than the landlord could obtain from a tacksman; while the landlord allows the tenant for the merchantable fish he catches during the summer months from 6 to 25 per cent. less than the tenant might obtain from a merchant. The prejudices of the tenants have hitherto prevented the rents from being raised, but the landlords have not been nearly so tenacious of their interests, for they have often augmented the prices which they give the tenants for fish. See pamphlet subscribed "No Zetland Laird," by Lieut. W. Scott, R. Navy.

During the last fishing season (1805,) the landlords paid on an average 5s. per cwt. for wet ling, and tusk, including the great bone; some gave nominally less than 5s. per cwt. but in general the deficiency was more than made up by the allowance of a boat and lines to the fisher, without his paying any hire for the same: it requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of fish in that wet state to make one cwt. of dried fish ready for market.

	L.	s.	d.
Hence the Cwt. of dried fish costs the landlord, in the first instance, -	0	12	6
And for splitting, salting, drying, and shipping the same, - -	0	3	0
Total cost, when the tenant could clear accounts - -	0	15	6
The export price of one Cwt. dried fish (debenture included) is .	0	18	0
And the landlord's profit on 15s. 6d. is -	0	2	6

or about 16 per cent. instead of "*above* 400 *per cent.*" as *P. N.* can pretend to believe, and industriously repeats twice, no doubt with the laudable intention, that the impression should remain strong in the reader's mind.

For the principal misrepresentations, which have been propagated with respect to the Zetland islands, and whose refutation would require some time, I refer the reader to several

ral printed tracts, in which they have been clearly exposed—To the report of the committee of the House of Commons on the Zetland fisheries in 1786, finding that the Zetland tenantry, and fishing, were in the best situation it could devise—To the pamphlet by Lieut W. Scott, R. Navy, signed, No Zetland Laird, and to the letter by the Rev. Mr Sands of Tingwall, printed therewith—To the Zetland landholder's letter to the Highland Society, and to Observations on the Zetland fishery, reprinted therewith, and to the pamphlet signed "A friend to Zetland," printed in 1804. There is also a paper in the Transactions of the Highland Society in some respects tolerably correct; there are some remarks on the same subject in Knox's British Empire.

Besides the paper by *P. N.*, and the two other pamphlets of which I have already spoken, I do not recollect that I have seen any publication which mentions the mode of managing land in Zetland in terms of decided disapprobation, except a letter from some mercantile house in Glasgow, in the Appendix to Knox's British Empire: whether the reader takes any interest in the present question or not, it is highly worth his while to read that letter; it is, I firmly believe, the most compleat specimen of bare-faced selfishness that ever was committed to paper.

A concise list of some of the most palpably rare things which have been published on the subject, though it may startle the belief of readers of ordinary intelligence, may be of use to such others as, in future, may be disposed to publish philosophical remarks.

List. That population encreasing rapidly for a number of years, is *no indication* of prosperity. *Vindicator.*

—That the Zetland landholders, by their mode of managing their lands, have wickedly increased the population of their country:—That Zetland is by far over peopled: and, notwithstanding, he soon after proposes methods for making it soon double its numbers. *Ditto.*

—That business is carried on with advantage when the capital is soon sunk, and the business wholly laid aside. *Ditto*, p. 46.

—That the Zetland tenantry, who at the out-set of life have nothing, grow every year poorer and poorer, and that the proprietors in that country have continued for many years, and still continue, to enrich themselves by robbing large sums from such people. *Ditto*, page 16.

—That it is disgraceful in the Zetland landholders to enforce the execution of the laws against foreigners violating the laws of this kingdom. *Ditto*, page 21.

—That in addition to the commonly known tenures of land, there is in Zetland the "tenure" of robbery.—That lands have often been robbed in former times, and that even in our own times, a man who died only two years ago, had a great part of his estate so robbed; and, what is more, that the robber inserts in his own rental the names of those lands, stating that he holds them by the "tenure" of Robbery or "*Gripping.*" The *Observations* and *Vindicator.*

—That when a Zetland landholder enters into trade, it is a high crime in him to make a profit on what he buys, and a profit on what he sells; and that in the definite language of some new theories of business, this is to be denominated "*Double profits.*" *Ditto Ditto.*

—That services paid as rent of *land* are "*marks of slavery.*"—Rev. Jo. Menzies's statistical account, Vol. X.

—That in the kingdom of Great Britain, men not bound by any engagement which lasts longer than a year, have yet continued for many years, to fish to other men, for "a

fee

fee *entirely inadequate* to their labours and their dangers." *Ditto.*

—That men without permanent interest in land, even without one year's lease over it, are the persons principally aggrieved by the increase of the weights, by which certain feuduties, and permanent taxes, are paid from *lands*. *Remarks* in the *Edin. Mag.* 1805, by *P. N.*

—That it is for the interest of the landlord that his tenant should be poor. *Ditto.*

—That it would be of advantage to a country if government was to interfere in the management of private and undisputed property. *The whole in one clause,—Observations, Vindicator, and P. N.*

—That the same truths, and just principles, are every day discovered by a number of persons who have had no communication, direct or indirect with each other, is a belief which the hourly conduct of every individual testifies to be strong and universal among mankind. Though not so strong, yet almost as universal, is the disposition to conclude, that the same, or remarkably similar errors, especially if they are very extravagant, and dissonant to the plainest and shorter deductions of reason, are seldom found in different minds, without a positive communication of sentiment, more or less direct."

From what common source, the very similar, though extravagant misrepresentations which have been published of late by three or four different persons, with respect to the Zetland islands have been derived, it is most natural to enquire on the islands themselves, and that too, among the least intelligent of their inhabitants. But considering the universal extension of some tolerable degree of intelligence among all the individuals of the less complicated societies, and knowing the general acuteness of the natives of those islands, even of the lowest rank, I cannot for one moment entertain the suspicion, that a set of positions, which never could have been put in words, without the grossest ignorance of the very rudiments of knowledge, and common affairs of the world, could ever have originated with them.

I will therefore venture to predict, that if ever those misrepresentations be traced to their real source, they will be found to have originated with some wrong-headed man, not a native of Zetland, who has most probably misspent his days in some pedantic occupation, and having been late in life removed to that country, will be strongly prejudised against the state of society into which he has been transported, exactly in proportion to his ignorance of the structure of that in which he was reared. It is well known, that in all the more populous countries, the most unskilful in the different trades and professions, are continually forced to seek a livelihood beyond the sphere of active competition: and that all countries little advanced in improvement, and, like Zetland, scantily supplied with distinct occupations, afford an asylum to several, who either through want of the abilities which command employment, or thro' want of those humanised dispositions which gain patronage, have never been able to succeed in their native country. *Thule.*

October 6th, 1805.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for December last, there appeared certain "strictures," by a person styling himself a *Zetland Landlord*, on my "tour thro' some of the Shetland Islands."

Some gross misstatements in these "strictures" require immediate contradiction:

1. I am represented as the "partisan" of a clergyman's assistant near Edinburgh,

burgh, who, it seems, is the author of one of the pamphlets lately published on the state of Shetland. This gentleman, it appears, did not choose to give to his writings the sanction of his name, but assumed the title of *Vindicator*. His essay, I find, has (whether with or without reason, I do not enquire) proved exceedingly offensive to some of the Shetland landholders. But I thus publicly declare, that I am no "partisan of Vindicator;" and that, so far from being his partisan, I do not even know the gentleman.

2. Although I had in the concluding paragraph of my "tour," explicitly stated that I had not enjoyed any opportunity of consulting the pamphlets lately published about Shetland, an ungracious attempt is made to show, from some trifling coincidence in expression and opinion, (which I affirm to be entirely fortuitous,) that I must, notwithstanding my previous negative statement, either have perused these tracts, or that I must have implicitly adopted what was dictated to me by Vindicator or his abettors. This last supposition is out of the question. As to the former, it is not without feelings of indignation and disdain, that I find myself called upon to declare, a second time, that at the date on which I transmitted the concluding packet of my MS. for publication, (which was in the beginning of July last,) I had read *none* of the pamphlets in question;—and I must add, that hitherto I have only been able to procure a perusal of the publications on one side of the question,—not on that factious side, however, to which I am alleged, by this *Zetland Landlord*, to be so trusty an adherent, but on the side of that landlord himself and his friends*.

3. The *Zetland Landlord* is pleased to say, that immediately on seeing the Magazine for June last (which was published on 1st July,) he "wrote a note to the Editor of the Scots Magazine," correcting various mistakes into which *I* had fallen, and warning *me* of the difficulty of the subject I had proposed to treat, viz. the state of the common people of Shetland. He then proceeds to affect to regret that his friendly private cautions (which, he says, were not intended for the public eye,) had little good effect on *me*, &c. Now, all this seems very strange; for the truth is, that I never saw these kind and secret warnings† till they appeared *in print* in

* My remarks were drawn up from slight notes taken in Shetland, chiefly from conversations with the little fishing farmers (who possibly never heard of Vindicator, nor of the literary campaigns, in the south, or their own lairds.) These notes I afterwards revised (at the particular request of the former editor of the Scots Magazine,) and compared with the accounts of Shetland published in Arctic Zoology, vol. i.; in Bath papers, vol. vi.; in the Transactions of the Highland Society, vol. ii.; and in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Volumes; the only sources of information to which I had access. I know that some gentlemen, of the same pleasure-party in Shetland, did, while the vessel was lying wind-bound in Lerwick Roads, borrow and peruse various pamphlets on the state of that country; but I spent my time in traversing the hills and shores around Lerwick, and had no opportunity of reading these pamphlets, (which were left at Lerwick.) I heard, indeed, of the *name* Vindicator; and I heard his performance *condemned*. But I never learned more of him, till the inventive faculty of this Zetland Landlord dubbed me his partizan. From the specimen, however, which I myself have now received of the candour of *a Zetland Landlord*, I confess that I am inclined to receive with extreme caution his heavy charges against Vindicator.

† The truth is, the Editor immediately after receiving the letter happened to learn that Mr Neill had had some com-

in the Magazine for December last, four months *after* the publication of the last of my remarks on Shetland.

I would be sorry, after all, to accuse this anonymous Zetlander of intentional falsehood; but I must at least affirm, that he has fallen into the grossest mistakes, and has indulged in personally injurious insinuations with reprehensible carelessness. While *he* declines to undertake the responsibility which would attach to his name and character, I feel myself, in this instance, called upon to follow a different line of conduct.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Patrick Neill.

Old Fish market Close,
Edin. Jan. 7. 1806.

P. S.—When the *Zetland Landlord* shall have finished his strictures, I shall take the liberty to make some observations on them in detail; remarking, in the mean time, Mr Editor, that the "supplement" to my "tour," sent in the beginning of November last ‡ (and which, in your "notes to correspondents" in last number, you mention has been delayed for want of room) would have superseded several of the *Landlord's* triumphant criticisms, as in that supplement I have candidly pointed out such mistakes as had come to my knowledge.

Memoir of Captain GEORGE DUFF, *Late of the Royal Navy.*

THIS officer, born in 1764, was the son of the late James Duff, Esq. of Banff, a younger brother of the family of Hatton, in the county of Aberdeen, and nearly related to the Earl of Fife. At eleven years of age he entered the Navy as a Midshipman, under the protection and command of his grand uncle the late Admiral Duff. Before he completed his sixteenth year he had been in thirteen engagements; and, in consequence of his gallant services, was, in 1779, made Lieutenant. He was afterwards in many actions during the American war, and was one of the Lieutenants of the Montagu of 74 guns, on the glorious 12th of April 1782.

Admiral Sir George, afterwards Lord Rodney, to whom the merits of Lieutenant Duff were known, intended to promote him; but his Lordship having been unfortunately recalled before the news of his splendid victory had reached England, and peace soon after taking place, Lieut. Duff continued to serve in the same rank, chiefly in the West Indies, till 1787, when he was obliged to return from Jamaica for the recovery of his health. He had been First Lieutenant of the Europa, of 50 guns, when Captain, now Rear-Admiral Vashon, was appointed to that ship, who found her crew in so excellent a state of discipline as gained Lieut. Duff the esteem both of his Captain, and of Commodore, now Admiral Lord Gardner, who at that time commanded upon the Jamaica station.

In 1790, Lieut. Duff, then employed upon home service, was recommended by the Duke and Duchess of Gordon, in the handsomest and strongest manner, to the protection of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Minister for Scotland, the ready patron of merit, and the zealous promoter of the prosperity of his country. Mr Dundas, since created Viscount Melville, then filled the office of Treasurer of the Navy; and upon know-

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communication with a Zetland landlord, and proposed making alterations in consequence. He naturally supposed that it must have been with the same gentleman, though it turns out to have been otherwise. *Ed.*

‡ But, by some accident, not received till December. *Ed.*

knowing the services of Lieut. Duff, was pleased to prefer his claims in such terms to the Board of Admiralty, that he was immediately appointed Captain and Commander of the Martin sloop of war, upon the Scotch station.

Soon after his promotion, Captain Duff married Miss Sophia Dirom, second daughter of Alexander Dirom, Esq. of Muiresk, to whom he had been from childhood attached, and fixed the residence of his family in Edinburgh.

Upon the breaking out of the last war, in the beginning of 1793, the same influence was again most kindly exerted for Captain Duff's farther promotion, when he was one of a very few Masters and Commanders who were appointed Post Captains by the Earl of Chatham, at that time First Lord of the Admiralty, to whom indeed he had the honour to have been personally known in the passage to and at Gibraltar, during the former war. At his Lordship's desire, Captain Duff soon after relinquished the command of a frigate then fitting out for him, in which, at so early a period of the war, he would probably have made his fortune, in order to go upon an expedition to the West Indies as Captain of the Duke, of 90 guns, bearing the flag of the Hon. Commodore Murray. This ship led the attack of the batteries at Martinico, and, at the close of the action, after silencing the battery to which she had been opposed, the powder magazine had but just been secured, when she was struck by lightning, her mainmast shivered to pieces, and her hull so damaged that it was necessary to send her home to be repaired.

The farther attack upon Martinico having been deferred, the Commodore returned to England in the Duke. He expressed the highest esteem for Captain Duff, and reported his conduct to have been so meritorious, that he was immediately appointed to the command of the Ambuscade frigate, of 32 guns, and two years after to the Glenmore, of 38 guns. In these ships he served in the North Seas, and upon the coast of Ireland, till 1801, when upon a general promotion in the navy, he was appointed to the Vengeance, of 74 guns, belonging to the Channel fleet.

This ship, after having been detached to the Baltic, to reinforce the fleet that attacked Copenhagen, became one of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Campbell, which, after cruizing for some time off Rochefort, was sent to Bantry Bay for the protection of that part of Ireland. Upon this station they continued till the signature of the preliminaries of peace, when, instead of returning to their homes, to which, after so long a war, the officers and men anxiously looked forward, they were ordered to Jamaica, to watch the movements of the armament sent from France to attempt the recovery of the French part of the island of St Domingo from the usurped government of the Blacks.

Capt. Duff had no opportunity, in the course of the last war, either of farther signalizing himself, or of materially improving his fortune; but he was always active and vigilant, and, though strict in discipline, had the happiness of being respected and beloved by the officers and men of every ship which was under his command. On the trials at Portsmouth, it came out in evidence, that, when the ringleaders of the mutiny, which arose in the squadron in Bantry Bay, sounded the crew of the Vengeance, they found them so attached to their Captain, that they could not be moved. That ship, there is reason to believe, was the only one in which no mutinous spirit broke out; and upon the squadron coming to Portsmouth, previous to their sailing for the

the West Indies, her crew was indulged with leave to come on shore by turns, while all the others were confined to their ships.

Not more than eighteen months had elapsed after Captain Duff had returned from the West Indies to the bosom of his family and friends, when the present war broke out.—He again solicited employment; and a general invasion of these united kingdoms being threatened by the French and their allies, he, in the meantime, without pay or emolument, assisted the General and Staff Officers in examining the coasts of the Frith of Forth, with which he was well acquainted, and in making arrangements for its defence. His steady patron, the Duke of Gordon, with his excellent son, the Marquis of Huntly, seconded his application to be again called into active service; and General the Earl of Moira, Commander of the forces in Scotland, by whom he had been appointed to the command of a division of the craft which had been voluntarily offered for the defence of the Frith of Forth, generously and unsolicited, wrote to the Earl of St Vincent, then First Lord of the Admiralty, in his behalf.

Upon the general promotion in the Navy, which took place in April 1804, Captain Duff was appointed to the command of the Mars, of 74 guns, and immediately proceeded to join her off Ferrol. He cruized off that port, and successively off Rochefort and Brest, as one of the Channel Fleet, till, in May last, he was detached to Cadiz, under Vice-Admiral Collingwood, whose small squadron of four ships of the line, afterwards encreased to eight, continued to keep their station off that port, unawed by the arrival of the combined fleet.

Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson having, in the end of September, returned from England, to resume the command upon that most important station, made a disposition of his increased force into two divisions, one of which was to be led by himself, and the other by Vice Admiral Collingwood. Rear-Admiral Louis having been detached to the Mediterranean with 7 sail of the line, Captain Duff had the honour, upon his departure, though there were senior Captains in the fleet, to be appointed Commodore of the advance squadron of four sail of the line, by the recommendation, no doubt, of Vice-Admiral Collingwood, who selected the Mars to be second to himself in his division of the fleet. On the 21st of October, in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, Captain Duff acted with such judgment and intrepidity, that, though his ship sailed ill, and there was little wind, he was the third in action; and was one of four ships which, owing to an unfortunate calm, had to maintain the conflict for a considerable time with the leeward division of the enemy's fleet. He continued to exert himself with the most undaunted heroism, having at one time to contend with no less than four of the enemy's ships, till he was struck dead by a cannon shot, one hour and five minutes after the commencement of the battle; about the same time that the companion of his youth, Captain Cooke, was killed in the Bellerophon, and that their Commander in Chief, the Great Lord Nelson, was mortally wounded on board the Victory!

Captain Duff was a man of fine stature, strong and well made, above six feet in height, and had a manly, open, benevolent countenance. During thirty years service, he had not been four years unemployed; about twenty months after his return from the West Indies in 1787, and not quite two years after the last war. Although he went early to sea, he lost no opportunity of improving himself in the theory, as well as in the

the practice of his profession, and acted the part of an instructor and father to the numerous young men who were under his command. By his beloved wife he had five children, of whom a boy and two girls remain, together with their disconsolate mother, to mourn their father's death. His son, thirteen years of age, had joined him as a midshipman on the 19th September last; and soon after his arrival on board the Mars wrote exultingly to his mother, that his father's ship had been put in the post of honour, next to Vice Admiral Collingwood, in his division of the fleet. This spirited youth, who has commenced his career in so interesting a manner, was, after the transcendent victory of Trafolgar, removed by Admiral, now Lord Collingwood, with the kindest attention, from on board the Mars to the Euryalus frigate, which was soon after sent with dispatches to England. The Hon. Captain Blackwood, the distinguished officer who commands that ship, has undertaken, in the handsomest manner, to continue to take charge of the son of his respected friend, the late Captain Duff, than whom, he has been pleased to say, "His Majesty's service could "not boast of a better or more gal- "lant officer." We can add with the greatest truth, that he was also a tender husband; an affectionate parent; a dutiful son, and a sincere friend: — In the navy, he was called WORTHY DUFF!

Letters on Poetry, by the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

LETTER II.

DEAR FRIEND,

I am much disappointed in not hearing from you since my last.— I am certain you have time enough and you need never want matter: for if once you get it begun, just write down whatever comes uppermost.—You are certainly to blame in not writing much oftener than you do; for I am fully persuaded, that by reading one hour and writing two, you will better improve your understanding, and correct your taste, than by reading all the three. How can you be so selfish? What does it signify to your friends how much knowledge you have, if you use no means to communicate it to them? It is certainly incumbent on us who live in this wild country, where useful information is so hard to attain, to communicate to each other every new idea that strikes us; and if you do it not at all times when you may, you cannot when you would, but are in the same predicament with the Irishman:—Coming into a house one asked him if he could play upon the violin? He replied he did not know whether he could play upon one or no', for that he never had tried it. And tho' our observations on things could be of no use to the generality of mankind, they may be of very much utility to one another. For my part when I write a good letter, as I expect this will be, I am always sorry that none can be the better for it save one or two.—I forgot where I left off at last time, about natural and attractive writers, but I remember that the rule I mentioned whereby to distinguish them was, "What oft' was thought, but ne'er so well express'd." I have since been thinking, that it is possible for an author to describe actions, manners, and scenery, infinitely above, and as far below, what was generally ever thought, acted, or seen before; and still never lose sight of Nature. Shakespeare is a great instance of the former, who having 'exhausted worlds and then imagined new,' presented us with many characters and scenes that no fancy but Shakespeare's could ever have given birth to: for certain'y, if ever the spirit of in-

inspiration was bestowed on a man in these latter ages, his was the gift. Yet to say that these flights are unnatural, would be the most palpable impropriety; for in fact they are the most natural of his works, and, contrary to all other instances, his peasants and clowns are the most unnatural characters. I shall only trouble you to read the Midsummer night's Dream, where you find a number of the most wild and extravagant ideas imaginable, delivered in a manner the most elegant, and withal so very natural as to be exactly correspondent to the several characters of the whimsical airy beings which he brings in to deliver them.—Yea so accurately do they suit our notions of these flimsy spirits, that the oldest man in Ettrick or Eskdale, although they have seen and spoke with the fairies many a time, cannot impress you more with the reality of their existence, altho' the one believes he tells you the truth, and the other knows he does not. I conclude then, that though his thoughts were not as our thoughts, still he must be ranked with the first of natural writers. There are others again, such as Goldsmith, Thomson, and Burns, who follow the plain path of life: their works are literal copies from the book of nature. In them every man meets the same ideas that have floated on his mind; the same feelings which have touched his heart; and the same scenes in which he hath been an actor; yet he never thought, felt, nor acted them to such purpose as he finds them there delineated. In short, every reader finds there something of himself, and every body you know loves to hear or read of himself.—This is the reason why they are so generally approved; for where there is nothing of self, there is seldom any interest. I hope you will improve these loose-hints, and believe me your ever faithful

James Hogg.

Account of ALEXANDER SELKIRK.

[As we had lately an opportunity of presenting our readers with some curious particulars respecting Alex. Selkirk, the original Robinson Crusoe; (see the Scots Mag. for Sept. 1805. P. 674-5) our readers may not be displeased to see the present extract, on the same subject, from the Harleian Miscellany, a publication which, from its great value and scarcity, is in very few people's hands. The passage, we believe, has hitherto passed almost unnoticed.]

Providence displayed: Or, a very surprizing account of one Mr *Alexander Selkirk* master of a merchantman, called the *Cinque Ports*, who, dreaming that the ship would soon after be lost, he desired to be left on a desolate island in the *South Seas*, where he lived four years and four months, without seeing the face of man, the ship being afterward cast away as he dreamed. As also, how he came to be miraculously preserved and redeemed from that fatal place, by two Bristol privateers, called the *Duke* and *Duchess*, that took the rich *Aquapulco* ship, worth one hundred ton of gold, and brought it to England. To which is added, an account of his birth and education; his description of the island where he was cast; how he subsisted; the several strange things he saw, and how he used to spend his time. With some pious ejaculations that he used, composed during his melancholy residence there. Written by his own hand, and attested by most of the eminent merchants upon the *Royal Exchange*. *Quarto*, containing twelve pages.

IN the voyage of the Duke and Duchess privateers, belonging to Bristol, who took the rich *Aquapulco* ship, they came to an island called *Juan Fernandez*; where, sending their pinnace on shore, she re-

returned, after some time, bringing with her a man cloathed in goat skins, who seemed as wild as the goats themselves.

Being brought on board the Duke, he said he had been on the island four years and four months, having been left there by Capt. Stradling in a ship called the *Cinque ports*, the year 1705, of which ship he was master, and Capt. Dampier, who was then with him, and now on board the *Duke*, told Capt. Rogers, he was the best man on board the *Cinque ports*, who immediately agreed with him to be a mate with him on board the Duke. His name was Alex. Selkirk, a Scotchman and the manner of his being found there was by making a fire the night before, when he saw the two privateers aforesaid, judging them to be English, by which, judging it to be a habitable island, they had sent their boat to see; and so he came to be miraculously redeemed from that solitary and tedious confinement, who otherwise in all human probability, would have ended his life there.

He said, that during his stay there, he had seen several ships pass by, but only two of them came in to anchor, which he judged to be Spaniards, and retired from them, upon which they fired at him; had they been French, he said he would have submitted himself, but choose rather to hazard dying on the island, than to fall into the hands of the Spaniards in those parts, because he believed they would either murder him, or make him a slave in their mines.

The Spaniards landed so near him, before he knew where they were, that he had much ado to escape; for they not only shot at him, but pursued him into the woods, where he climbed up to the top of a tree, at the foot of which they made water, and killed several goats just by, but went off without discovering him.

He told them, that he was born at *Largo*, in the county of *Fife*, in *Scotland*, and was bred a sailor from his youth.

The reason of his being left on this melancholy island, was a difference betwixt him and his Captain, which, together with the ship's being leaky, made him willing rather to stay there than to go along with him at first, and when he was at last willing to go, the Captain would not receive him.

He had been, he said on the island, to wood and water, when two of the ship's company were left upon it, for six months till the ship returned, being chased thence by two French South-sea ships.

He had with him his cloaths and bedding, with a firelock, some powder, bullets and tobacco, a hatchet, a knife, a kettle, a bible, some practical pieces, and his mathematical instruments, and books. He diverted and provided for himself as well as he could; but, for the first eight months, he had much ado to bear up against melancholy, and the terror of being left alone on such a desolate place,

He built two huts with Pimento trees, covered them with long grass, and lined them with the skins of goats, which he killed with his gun as he wanted; so long as his powder lasted, which was but a pound; and, that being near spent, he got fire by rubbing two sticks of Pimento wood together upon his knee. In the lesser hut, at some distance from the other, he dressed his victuals, and in the larger he slept, and employed himself in reading, singing psalms, and praying, so that he said he was a better christian, while in this solitude, than, he was afraid, he should ever be again,

At first, he never eat any thing, till hunger constrained him, partly for grief, and partly for want of bread and salt; nor did he go to bed,

bed till he could watch no longer, the Pimento wood, which burned very clear, served him both for fire and candle, and refreshed him with its fragrant smell.

He might have had fish enough, but could not eat them for want of salt, because they occasioned a looseness, except craw fish, which are there as large as our lobsters, and very good. These he sometimes boiled, and at other times roasted, as he did his goats flesh, of which he made very good broth, for they are not so rank as ours; he kept an account of five hundred that he killed, while there, and caught as many more, which he marked on the ear and let go.

(To be continued.)

To their High Mightinesses, The SUPREME JUDGE *and* SUPERINTENDANTS *of* POLICE *in the* CITY *of* EDINBURGH,

*The Petition of the Right Hand and the Left**.

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners have, for a great number of years, laboured under the most painful and unjust oppressions. That, unwilling to come forward with complaints which chiefly concern themselves, they have hitherto patiently waited in expectation of something being *generally* adopted that might contribute to their relief; but finding that amidst all the late regulations to benefit the inhabitants of this city, nothing has been done, or is likely to be done, to alleviate their sufferings, a sense of justice due to themselves, compels them to lay this case before your High Mightinesses, humbly hoping that in this plain simple statement of their grievances they will not only obtain your forgiveness but your protection.

That it is now upwards of 30 years since your petitioners have suffered the double mortification of daily insult and insensible neglect. That instead of respect and protection, they have been hourly exposed to the rude attacks of all descriptions of ranks, and so far from experiencing that attention due to their importance, or that reward due to their services, they have been jostled and thrust out of their direct path by the lowest and most contemtible of the populace, intermingled with disorderly crowds, when they should have proceeded regularly forward: and buffeted and shouldered about the streets, when they ought to have glided smoothly and pleasantly on without interruption or vexation. That, in defiance of their utmost exertions and precautions to avoid these evils, they have hitherto found all their efforts unavailing. That no urgency of business, no call for expedition, no perambulation of pleasure or recreation is exempted from these attacks; and that, deprived of every comfort, conveniency and advantage, they are force to take to bye-paths and lanes, however circuitous and dilatory, rather than subject themselves continually to perplexities, which fail not to irritate their temper, and teaze them out of that patience which for such a length of time has so particularly distinguished

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* Lest any of our fellow-citizens should be at a loss to know what particular grievance is here alluded to by our humble correspondent, it may be proper to mention, that in London, and other well-regulated cities, it is a rule, that in walking the streets, all those who keep the wall on their right hand keep close to it, while those who walk on the left shall keep at a certain distance. The adoption of this rule effectually prevents all interruption or jostling of persons moving in opposite directions.

ED.

guished them. That, no longer able to endure what has already worn them out with fatigue and vexation, your Petitioners have at last come to the determination of making one effort to obtain redress, by appealing to the candour, justice and humanity, of those who are qualified to relieve them, and who must be conscious in their own minds, that what has already been represented is neither imaginary nor exaggerated.

That it appears to your Petitioners, that the particular grievances under which they have so long laboured originate from *Causes*, which, with much deference, they beg leave to state to your High Mightinesses for your serious consideration. That after the most minute investigation, they are humbly of opinion, that these causes are, 1st, an *unnatural* quality or power in the walls of this city to make all bodies move irregularly and improperly that come in contact with them; and, secondly, a *natural* disposition in these bodies not to resist what is disorderly, inconvenient, and detrimental. Your High Mightinesses must well know, that the common and established laws of matter in the walls of all well-regulated cities are such as attract powerfully the *Right* hand, and as powerfully repel the *Left* hand, when proceeding in opposite directions. By this simple law all motion is regulated without confusion, interruption, or delay; for while all the right hands are, by the power of attraction, kept close to the wall, all the left hands by that of repulsion are kept at a proper distance, and consequently all intermixture, crowding, jostling, and obstruction, are completely prevented. Now, it is evident to your High Mightinesses, that for these last 200 years the walls of this city, and those of every other *ill-regulated* city and town in Scotland, have possessed qualities or powers diametrically opposite to these established laws of nature; and that in addition to this singular deviation, they possess an alternate power of repulsion and attraction, by which bodies moving along, instead of proceeding directly forward, are perpetually drawn to, and thrust back, every ten or a dozen yards, so that they form a waving or serpentine course, similar to that of a snake winding its laboured way through a field of beans or strong wheat, opposing its progress.

Your Petitioners have already remarked, that as the natural disposition of bodies is uniformly to comply with these unnatural laws in matter, in other words, not to struggle against powers which by practice have become habitual, and which by resistance would be *troublesome*, it is apparent, that, till the *first* cause be removed, it is next to impossible that any provision can be made against the *evils* of the second. Your High Mightinesses will readily perceive that these evils are precisely the grievances of which your Petitioners complain, and from which they have so long suffered. These sufferings, they humbly conceive, entitle them to state specifically, and they hope clearly, what appears to them to be the *radical* cause or origin of all the hardships they have experienced; and as the high powers vested in your Mightinesses are sufficiently great to remedy or controul what is detrimental to the comforts of society, they flatter themselves with the fond hope that ere long the walls of this city will possess very different qualities, and that every thing will proceed directly and easily forward without confusion or obstruction.

May it therefore please your High Mightinesses to take under your serious consideration the complaint of your distressed Petitioners, and afford them that relief which their long and patient

patient sufferings lead them to expect from the Guardians of order and convenience. And your Petitioners will ever pray.

The Right Hand and the Left.

Edinburgh, 17th Dec. 1805.

The Description of a Mausoleum, or Sepulchral Monument, of King HENRY DARNLEY, *Husband of* MARY *Queen of* SCOTLAND, *and Father of King* JAMES *the 6th of that Kingdom, and 1st of* GREAT BRITAIN.—*From an old MS.*

THIS Mausoleum, or Monument, consist of a curious and very remarkable piece of historical painting upon canvas seven foot four inches long, and four foot seven inches and an half broad; containing a great variety of figures and inscriptions, wherein several words of the inscriptions there are abbreviations, but for the better understanding of them, they are here writ at full length so far as they appear to be legible.

In the higher right corner of this picture is an inscription, being the title of the whole work, thus:

"TRAC . . . A Lamentabilis int. necio
"SER . . SS . . . . Henrici Scotory Regis."

Which very probably is
"Tragica et Lamentabilis Internecio
"Serenissimi Henrici Scotorum Regis.

And being rendered into English, is,
"The Tragical and Lamentable Slaughter
"Of his Highness Henry King of Scots.

This is only to give an example of words abbreviated and at full length, and of words defaced in this and the following inscriptions, where what letters, words, or sentences are wanting, there is blanks left with points answerable to their length, and any letters here above points, are added, from great probability, if not certainty, that they were there at first.

The title of the picture is translated into English, that every body may know the design and subject matter of this historical piece of painting.

Next to the inscription containing the title of the work, is an altar covered, whereupon is the figure of our Saviour, treading under foot a death's head, pointing with his left hand toward the wound in his side, and supporting the cross with his right, on the top of which cross are the four letters I. N. R. I. and there is a representation of two green curtains upon rods and rings on each side of the altar.

In the lower right corner of the picture is an oblong frame, wherein is a landskip of twenty three inches and a quarter in length, and seventeen inches in breadth, which, because it represents many things very remarkable, is hereafter described by itself.

Upon a side wall near to the altar is an inscription as writ on paper pasted on a board, whereof one corner of the paper seems as if it had been fixed with a wafer, but loosed, upon which are the title and paragraphs following:

"En Subsequentium Heroum Ef-
"figies Vivas Henricus ejus Nomi-
"nis primus Fama Dignissima nu-
"per Scotiæ Rex, a Comite Both-
"wello Suisq. Conjuratis . . .
" . . . . . .
"atrocissime Cæsus unacum Servo
"Camerario . . . . . .
" . . . uxoris ejus . . . .
" . . . . . .
"EST Prudentiss. Hic Speciosis-
"simusque Princeps non, sine Mag-
"no Civium Suorum dolore, luctu-
"que cum Annos Vixerat tantum
"21; Cujus Animam Deus Suscipiat
"sibi in Gloriam.

"Jacobus ejus Nominis Sextus
"Interempti Henrici Filius Dei gra-
"tia

" tia Regni illius jam Rex ætatis in-
" ter faciendum, hoc Mensium 16.
" Quem Conservet Deus Incolumem,
" Longævum Regnoque felicissi-
" mo.

" Matheus Comes Lennoxæ de
" Sanguine Regum Scotorum Su-
" periorum Principum Pater et
" Avus ætatis inter faciendum hoc
" Annis 50.

" Domina Margareta Dowglas il-
" lius uxor Cometessa Lennoxæ uni-
" ca Filia et Hæres Archibaldi Co-
" mitis Angussiæ et Margaretæ Sco-
" torum Reginæ Senioris Filiæ
" Henrici Septimi Angliæ Regis
" Superiorum Duorum Principum
" Mater et Avia ætatis inter facien-
" dum hoc Annis 51.

" Carolus Stuart illorum Filius
" ætatis inter faciendum hoc Annis
" undecim."

It is at first view very evident, that about two lines and an half in the first paragraph (each line consisting in length of $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches,) of this inscription are artfully defaced and vitiated, partly by raizing to the very threads of the canvas, and partly by superinducing other letters, so as most of that paragraph might not be understood, yet two significant words are still to be seen.

Next to this inscription, in the middle of the Mausoleum, is a magnificent tomb, where King Henry Darnley is lying on his back at length in armour, gilt, with his hands in a devout posture, having under his head a cushion, embroidered and tossel'd gold upon a black marble tomb.

At his head, is a King's crown, supported by two unicorns, collared and chained, being the supporters of the Royal Arms; at his feet are two lions couchant.

Above the body, upon a board hung by a wall with two rings on an iron rod headed with brass, fastened at the end in the wall, there is the following epitaph in Latin, in two columns, with this title:

" In Interitum Excellentissimi Heu-
" rici Scotorum Regis, Carmen
" Heroicum.

" Quem jam depictum videas hac
" mole jacentem
" Grande Britannorum quondam
" resplendunt astrum
" En in nos Darnæus erat Flos die
" Deorum
" Qui modo Regina rutilans uxore
" Maria
" Scotorum celebrum rex est me-
" morabilis ortus
" Sacrato Britonum luxit de stem-
" mate Regum
" Indole magnifica venerandi cultor
" honestus
" Ingenio prestans linguarum numi-
" ne fusus
" Flosculus eloquij literis insigniter
" Musicus, armipotens, animosus,
" mitis in omnes
" . . . celsæ florebat munere
" mentis
" Corporis encomium quantus quan-
" tumq. beatus
" Vultus membrorum vario superan-
" te decore
" Emicuit certe cælestis imaginis in-
" star
" Extitit heu vitæ brevis heu finis-
" que dolendi
" Quem cum sors annis uno tulit esse
" viginti
" Et pater infantis fuerat cum . . ris
" almi
" Spe rex eximia mira . . .
" Occidit O Tristis sors . .
" . . . . . Truculento . .
" Occidit hoc rutilum numen, sed
" corpore
" Mente deo vivit mundoque vivit
" honore

Some words in this poem seem to have been industriously defaced.

On the side-wall behind the tomb, are three pilasters, embellished with Go-

Gothic carving, upon each of which is fixed a spear, red and yellow, with a streamer; that on the right has Darnley's arms as King of Scotland, that on the left has the arms of * * *Cætera desunt.*

Chronological List of Remarkable Occurrences in 1805.

January.

2. GENERAL Beckwith appointed Governor of the Grenadines, in America: The Earl of Rosslyn, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, dies suddenly at Baylis, near Salt Hill: succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew, Sir James St Clair, Bart.—3. General Maitland appointed Governor of Ceylon.—4. Five men (soldiers, Inverness militia,) lost in the snow near Grantown, in the north of Scotland.—5. Proclamation for a general fast: Marquis Cornwallis appointed Governor of India.—7. The Spanish declaration of war intimated to the several powers: A French officer arrives in the Downs with overtures of peace from Bonaparte, in a letter to his Britannic Majesty, wherein the King is styled, *Mon Frere et Cousin*, ("My Brother and Cousin.")—11. Accounts arrive in Britain of a great fire which took place in the Danish island of St Thomas, and an amazing number of valuable stores destroyed, only one house being left standing.—12. General promotion of officers in the army takes place: Letters of marque issued against Spain: Lord Mulgrave appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State: Mr Addington created a Peer, with the title of Lord Sidmouth: French Papers received, wherein is the annual exposition of the state of France, and Bonaparte's speech to the Legislators: The Doris frigate, Captain Campbell, lost near the mouth of the Loire.—14. Lord Sidmouth (Mr Addington) appointed Lord President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.—15. Commencement of the Session of Parliament: In the speech from the Throne his Majesty took notice of pacific propositions having been received from France: A French squadron sailed from Toulon, and some of the ships returned to that port, while others went into Spanish ports.—22. The Spanish Ambassador and his suite left London: A manifesto addressed to the Spanish nation by the Prince of Peace, against the British.—23. Accounts are received of a dreadful fire at New York.—26. Declaration of Great Britain against Spain, in reply to the Spanish manifesto: Captain Jervis, of La Tonant, of 84 guns, nephew to Lord St Vincent, unfortunately drowned in Quiberon Bay.—27. A dreadful fire at London, wherein seven people are burnt to death, and a woman killed by throwing herself over a window.—31. Accounts received of the sailing of the French fleet from Rochefort.

February.

1. The Earl of Abergavenny East Indiaman, outward bound, lost near Weymouth, and above 300 people drowned; she had on board 70,000l. in dollars.—5. The Earl of Errol appointed Knight Marshal of Scotland.—11. A very interesting debate takes place in Parliament respecting the Spanish war, in the Commons, it is continued for two days; and Administration has a majority of 78 in the House of Lords, and 207 in the Commons.—15. Mr Pitt bargains for a loan of 22 millions.—16. Sir Tho. Troubridge appointed Commander in Chief of the East India Squadron: Bonaparte's letter to the King of Great Britain, relative to peace, with the answer of the British Government, makes its appearance

in

in the French papers—18. Mr Pitt opens the budget—21. A French squadron, which had sailed from Rochefort, landed troops in Dominica, and made an attack on that island, but were repulsed by General Prevost. They afterwards visited other West India islands, levied contributions, and returned to France. Long debates in the House of Commons respecting the defence of the country—28. The bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade again rejected in the House of Commons. Remarkable hurricane takes place in Aberdeen, and its vicinity.

March.

4. Lord Somerville's grand cattle show takes place, attended by a vast number of Nobility, and distinguished agriculturists—5. Sir Francis Burdett declared duly elected M. P. for Middlesex—6. Long debates in the House of Commons on Mr Sheridan's motion for repealing the Defence Act, which is negatived by a large majority—9. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex admitted a member of the London Highland Society—11. Two London sheriffs committed to Newgate, for misconduct at the Middlesex election 1802. A deputation from the Irish Roman Catholics wait upon Mr Pitt, with their petition for an extension of privileges—13. Mr Foster, in the House of Commons, opens the Irish budget—15. Intelligence arrives from India of the defeat of a detachment of the British army under Colonel Monson by Holkar—17. The Benevolent Society of St Patrick, London, celebrate their anniversary in grand style—19. Admiral Bruix, commander of the French flotilla at Boulogne, dies at Paris—21. Marquis Cornwallis sumptuously entertained by the East India Directors, on his being appointed Governor General in India: The Dutch Government completely new-modelled, and the office of Pensionary revived.

Jan. 1806.

April.

1. Bonaparte proclaimed King of Italy, at Milan—2. Accounts received of the plunder of Dominica, one of the Carribbee islands, by the French—8. A long and interesting debate in the House of Commons on the misconduct of Lord Melville, when treasurer of the Navy; which is carried against his Lordship, by the Speaker's casting vote, both sides being 216—9. His Lordship tenders to his Majesty his resignation as First Lord of the Admiralty, which is accepted—10. The Edinburgh new Police Bill receives the royal assent—11. His Majesty on the throne receives the resolutions of the Commons respecting Lord Melville—13. Marquis Cornwallis sails for the East Indies as Governor General—16. Advice received that the Prince of Wales East Indiaman (supposed to have foundered,) after being captured by the French, was carried into the Mauritius—29. An expedition, under the command of Sir James Craig, sails from Great Britain—23. Ceremony of the installation of the Knights of the Garter takes place at Windsor—24. An elegant new theatre opened at Glasgow—25. Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth tried by a court-martial for oppression, and honourably acquitted—27. An official account of Holkar's defeat in the East Indies, by the British, received in England—30. Sir Charles Middleton created a Peer, by the title of Lord Barham, and appointed first Lord of the Admiralty.

May.

1. Bonaparte and the Empress Josephine arrive at Alexandria in Italy: Lord Barham appointed one of his Majesty's Privy Council—The Edinburgh city guard reduced, agreeably to the new police act—9. His Majesty in Council erases the name of Henry Viscount Melville from the list

list of privy Counsellor—13. Long debates, in both Houses of parliament, on the Irish Roman Catholic petition, which is thrown out by large majorities—16. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland meets at Edinburgh—19. Madame Bonaparte, Jerome's wife (late Miss Paterson,) arrives in England from America. Her Majesty's birth-day, who completes her 62d year, celebrated at Windsor—20. The New Batavian States General opened by the pensionary—22. and 23. Long and keen debates in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, respecting a complaint from the ministers of Edinburgh, of the appointment of Mr Leslie as professor of mathematics, on account of his supposed approbation of the sentiments of Hume, which concludes, by all proceedings against Mr Leslie being dropped—The coronation of Bonaparte, as King of Italy, takes place at Milan, with every demonstration of joy—Lord Melville, in a speech of much eloquence, and delivered with great firmness and ability, in the House of Lords, defends his conduct during the whole of his naval administration—23. Master Betty, the young Roscius, makes his last appearance for the season in London, his gains said to exceed 8000l. The London docks opened a second time with much splendour and ceremony—30. Sir Wm Pulteney, Bart. M. P. for Shrewsbury, dies at London—31. Mr Foote, banker, London, accidentally drowned in the Thames, while sailing in a pleasure-boat—The navigation of the Aberdeenshire canal, a work of great national utility, takes place with much ceremony and rejoicing.

June.

2. Bonaparte annexes Genoa, and the Ligurian republic, to that of France—4. His Majesty's birth day celebrated with much splendour; he enters into his 68th year: part of the sailors and marines belonging to his Majesty's ship La Loire attack a Spanish fort with uncommon fortitude and magnanimity, and carry their point, occasioning great slaughter among the enemy; Lord Nelson arrives in the West Indies, in pursuit of the combined fleets of France and Spain—10. Admiral Milbanke accidentally killed by a fall in his own house—11. Visc. Melville introduced into the House of Commons, and delivers a long speech against the charges brought against him by parliament—12. Her Majesty and the Royal Family visit the Bank of England, and are courteously entertained by the Directors—14. the Countess of Loudon and Moira gives a grand fete at Duddingston house, near Edinburgh, to a great number of nobility and gentry: Interesting dispatches received from India, relative to the defeat of Holkar, and capture of the fort of Deeg: His Majesty, &c. attend a review and sham fight on Wimbledon Common—15. A disgraceful riot takes place at the Opera House, or King's Theatre, London, and damage done to the internal part of the house to the amount of 1000l.—18. Arthur Murphy, Esq. the celebrated dramatic author, and venerable ornament of British literature, dies at Knightsbridge in his 78th year—24. The Hon. Wm Maule of Panmure unanimously elected M. P. for the county of Forfar; Earl Moira arrives at Ayr, in the course of reviewing the forces in the western district—25. After a long debate in the House of Commons, it is determined to impeach Lord Melville at the bar of the House of Lords—26, Mr Whitbread, accompanied by several members of the House of Commons, impeaches Lord Melville accordingly of high crimes and misdemeanors: A dreadful fire broke out at Plymouth, and property, (stamps, &c.) to a large amount destroyed—30. An alarming

fire

fire happens at Woolwich, supposed wilful.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Tour thro' the SOUTH *of* IRELAND *by an* AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.

(*Concluded from our last Nov. Mag. p.* 831.)

WE embarked under the Castle in a fine six-oared pinnace, with a horn-player in the bow. At a musquet shot from the Castle the boatmen lay on their oars, while the French horn sounded a few notes, the echo of which from the Castle was admirably loud and distinct, but only once repeated. Proceeding round Ross island, our guide pointed out an irregular heap of rocks, resembling books in confusion, called O'Donaghoe's library, while on the right we passed a high insulated rock called O'Donaghoe's prison, from a legend here, that a great antient chieftain, named O'Donaghoe, used it as a prison for such of his enemies as unfortunately fell into his hands. Steering between Ross and Innisfallen islands, we turned round the North point of the former, and proceeded to the Southward, about two miles, to a small flat island called Darby's garden, near the foot of the beautiful mountain of Glenaa, whose base is washed by the lake. We here landed a swivel gun, with two men to load and fire it, while we remained in the boat about sixty yards from the shore. The gun was fired, and the echo astonished us beyond any thing of the kind we had ever heard before. It was first repeated quickly four times, then, after an interval of fifteen seconds, it burst out again like heavy distant thunder from the opposite mountain of Turk, and at last gradually died on the ear, leaving us in a maze of astonishment.

From this situation the view towards the upper lake is grand and sublime: mountains, some wooded, others bare and rocky, overtopping, or projecting past each other, the passage into the upper lake between Turk and Glenaa, being only marked by the different projections. The similarity of the view to that of the Highlands in the river Hudson, in the state of New York from a little below Beeks kill, is very striking to whoever has seen both, only with the difference of the American mountains being covered over their summits with great variety of forest trees, and their having their sides only partially wooded, and their tops uniformly bare. Half a mile from Darby's garden, we passed on the right a banqueting cottage of the Countess of Kenmare, pleasantly situated at the foot of Glenaa, and at the southern extremity of the lower lake, which it fronts in its whole length of about seven miles to the northward. This cottage, with the bridge, of one fine arch, which unites the peninsula of Mucruss to Brickun island, are beautiful objects in the view upwards from Darby's garden. The channel between Brickun and Glenaa is very narrow and crooked, and contracts to the size of a brook, in which the rowers have scarcely room for their oars, and at last becomes so shallow above Brickun, between Denis and Glenaa, that we were obliged to land on Denis, while the boat's crew hauled the boat over the flats, against the current. On landing we were met by a woman who said she would shew us the island; we accordingly followed her, altho' we could have explored it as well without a guide, but the poor all round Killarney make a trade of forcing their attentions on strangers, that they may obtain a few shillings in return. Denis, which is about ½ a mile in circumference, is covered with young timber and underwood through which, foot paths are

ed in every direction.—It has no particular beauty to recommend it, except in one spot on the banks of Mucruss lake,—where a few large old trees have been left, and the underwood cleared away, so as to leave a little open lawn, from whence we had a good view of Mucruss, or the middle lake, surmounted by Turk, with the river Laune, tumbling in a torrent down the middle of the mountain from its source near the summit, into the lake beneath, and on the right, a handsome lodge and gardens of Mr Herbert; while on the left, the beautiful Longlow peninsula and demesne of Mucruss, which separates the middle and lower lakes, presented itself to us in its whole length of two miles, which is the longest extent of the lake, it being about one and a half broad. The spot from whence we had this view, seems designed by Mr Herbert, the proprietor, for parties on the lakes to rest and refresh at, and is a very good situation for that purpose. Returning to our boat across the center of the Island, we passed the cottage of our guide, who with her husband and family reside here, being allowed their cabin, a little garden, and some trifling annuity by Mr Herbert, but depending chiefly on the presents they receive from curious travellers. Having no change, we gave our guide a credit on our coxswain for half a crown, for which he wished long life to our honors, and said that Biddy might depend on his paying it to her.

Landing again on the opposite side, we walked along the bank of the little river, through which the upper lake discharges itself into the lower, while the boatmen set the boat up against the stream through the old weir bridge of one arch, which connects the two banks immediately above Denis, and though old and out of repair, is a good object in the scene. Taking boat again above the bridge, we proceeded up the river, which in proportion as we advanced, became less rapid and a little deeper, tho' still in some places so narrow as to admit of rowing but with difficulty. With all due deference to the panegyrists of Killarney, I remarked nothing particularly striking in our passage from Denis to the upper lake, up a narrow and very crooked rivulet of near four miles long, which in a direct line would not exceed one and a half, until we arrived at the foot of the eagle's nest, about a mile below the upper lake. This is a projecting spur from Glenaa, perpendicularly impending over the river, and of a conical shape on the two other visible sides. It is about a thousand feet from its base to the top, and partially wooded the whole height, at about two thirds of which, in the middle of an inaccessible cliff, our guide pointed out a grey rock exactly resembling an eagle with its wings expanded, immediately under which, he made us observe something like a large bird's nest, sheltered by the impending rock, which they have a tradition has been, during time immemorial, and still is, the habitation of that monarch of the winged race, which gives name to this part of the mountain. As I did not see his Majesty, I could not help doubting his existence. We landed our little cannon, and fired it opposite the Eagle's nest. The echo was very fine but single, and much inferior to that at Darby's garden, but the tones of the French horn, or bugle, which accompanied us at a little distance on the shore, and which we heard occasionally, were very fine, and the effects charmingly varied by the different situations from whence they issued. On the left in all this distance, is a low wilderness, with a few irregular risings or hillocks, partly barren, partly swamp or marsh, and partly copse, extending

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to the base of Turk about a mile.—
—Three quarters of a mile above the Eagle's nest, we were shewn a narrow pass between two rocks, of about ten yards wide, which seemed to have been separated by a convulsion of nature, to permit the waters of the upper lake to escape, which the great height of the surrounding mountains in every other part of its circuit completely forbid. This pass is called Coleman's Eye, from a tradition that a person of that name when pursued by an enemy sprung over it at a leap, and so escaping left the impression of his feet on the rock, which they did not fail to shew us.

Doubling a projection of this rock, we found ourselves suddenly in the upper lake, without having any previous view of it, and turning our eyes back, we could not see the pass, by which we had entered it, so compleatly does the rock on the right hand project beyond that on the left.—Imagination could not form a scene more wild, more sublime, and more solitary than that which now presented itself to our view: A fine piece of water, four miles long by about one broad, studded thick with wooded islands, and entirely surrounded by a vast amphitheatre of stupendous mountains, presenting a different shape in every point of view, and not a human habitation in sight, except one solitary cabin on the side of the purple mountain; on the right, a banqueting cottage still farther, at the very N. Western extremity of the lake, owned, if I mistake not, by a Mr Ronan, and an octagon rustic temple, lately built by Lady Kenmare, and just finished, on a small island about a mile at this side of Ronan's cottage, which being whitewashed, forms a beautiful object, contrasted with the arbutus, and other dark green copse, with which the island is covered, while an elevated pyramidal hill, with a bare rocky top, peeps out from among the foliage, immediately above the temple, and commands a prospect of the whole lake, and all the islands. We directed our course to this island, passing several others of different forms and dimensions, and all covered with a vast variety of small forest timber, flowering shrubs, and evergreens, in every shade of that delightful colour. We landed in a little bay near the foot of the temple, whichwe entered, but found just as the workmen had left it, without being yet prepared according to the intention of its amiable proprietor for the reception of visitors. While our guide and coxswain spread our table cloth, on some boards placed on stools taken from the temple, under the shade of some dwarf oaks, we sauntered by a circuitous ascending path towards the top of the hill.—About half way up we were suddenly arrested by a fine note from the bugle horn, the horn-player having ascended by a more steep and direct path, and placed himself behind some rocks on the left of our path.—He then continued at intervals to blow, sometimes the bugle, and sometimes the French horn, which, as we continued to wind round the hill, in ascending from their great variety of tones, and echoes, particularly from the purple mountain opposite, had a fine effect. He had placed himself so as to command a view of the top of the hill, on our arrival at which, he gave a preconcerted signal with the bugle, when the people below fired the cannon, the report of which, confined by the surrounding mountains, was astonishingly loud, but the echo by no means so fine as that at Darby's garden; which gives me cause to suppose that the effect of echo is much greater where there is some passage for the sound to escape, than where it is confined on all sides. The view from this rocky pinnacle was very beautiful.

beautiful. The lake with its glassy surface, with all the islands and surrounding mountains, reflected in it, the sides of the mountains illuminated or darkened by every variety of light and shade, which the passing clouds floating through a fine azure sky variegated with every tint of colouring, aided by the natural colour of the purple mountain, spread out before us, in a bold but regular slope, and finely contrasted by the Alpine tops of M'Gillycuddy's rocks, bare and barren, with their peaked tops, proudly rising above it and every surrounding object. I thought that had Claude Lorrain seen this scenery, his pencil would have been furnished with subject to outdo any thing he has left to the world.

Descending to the temple all our aerial feelings were put to flight, by some fine cold roast Kerry mutton and boiled ham, provided the night before, by our hostess Mrs Coffy, who took care also that we should have wherewithal to make a libation to the genius of the lakes, which we did in excellent old port, while our boat's crew laid in a new stock of vigour, with the plentiful remains of our table, qualified by good Irish porter and whiskey, which latter, however, I took care to proportion to them, lest they should have been rendered incapable of discovering the outlet from the lake, which, however beautiful in the day, would have afforded but a sombre night's lodging.

We bade adieu to this charming spot, with a discharge of our cannon, and descended the lake, but not before our boatmen insisted on naming a small island, which they said was without a name, after my companion, who happened to be their greatest favourite. They accordingly broke a bottle, which, they said, was full of whiskey, against the rocks, chearing the name of Fortescue three times. These sons of St Patrick are too much attached to their native beverage to throw it away, so, notwithstanding their assertions, I am inclined to think the bottle was filled with water, and was only one of many, which had been used in the same place, and for the same purpose—but as this was a harmless way of obtaining a christening glass in our return to Killarney, we winked at the deceit, and permitted them to enjoy it. Nothing remarkable occurred in descending the current of the river into the lower lake, except in shooting the old Weir bridge, in the boat, which was carried through it with great velocity, one man ready to set with an oar on each bow, while the rest of the boats crew lay on their oars.

When we returned to the lower lake our boat's crew would fain have persuaded us to steer directly for Ross Castle, and to employ another day in visiting those parts of the lower lake which we had yet seen only at a distance, but as it was yet only four o'clock, and the weather remarkably fine, we rejected this advice, tho' evidently much against their inclination, as it would have been their interest to have made themselves useful to us as long as posible.

We intended to have proceeded first to O'Sullivan's cascade, which falls from Tomies on the west side of the lake, but our guide assuring us, we had reason to believe with truth, that at this season, in times of drought, it is very inconsiderable, we alter'd our course and steered for Innisfallen Island, towards which we observed a small handsome boat on our right with a lady and gentleman. At about five o'clock we landed on this most beautiful Island, and directed our steps to the few remains of a very large Benedictine Abbey, which was founded here in the first ages of the Irish Christian church in the sixth century by St Finian. Nothing now remains but about half the

the walls of the choir of the church, and the foundations of the rest of the building now overrun with brambles, weeds, and underwood, but which shew themselves sufficiently to impress sentiments of its former greatness. Lord Kenmare has repaired and modernized one of the small dependant buildings, so as to answer the purpose of a lodge or banqueting house. We here met an old man who with his family inhabits a comfortable cottage near the ruin, and who is allowed that, pasture for one Cow, and ten pounds per annum, by Lord Kenmare, for herding the the sheep, (of which some are the finest I ever saw,) and acting as ranger of Innisfallen.

The old man accompanied us unasked in our walk of about a mile round the beautiful island, in a path through a copse which skirts it in its whole circumference, while the middle, rising gradually from every side by a gentle slope, is kept as a lawn, interspersed with clumps of a variety of forest trees, among which I observed some of the largest Ash and Holly I ever saw before, particularly two Hollys of immense size. This lawn is said to afford the finest pasture in Ireland, and the appearance of the sheep feeding on it justify its character in that respect, while for mild rural beauty I never saw a spot which exceeded it *. After chearfully paying the expected tax for the honor of the ranger's company, we quitted this enchanting spot with regret, that the lengthened shadows reminded us so soon, that we should scarcely have day light sufficient to reach Killarney. Committing ourselves therefore once more to the care of our good coxswain Darby Minaghan, we bade adieu to Innisfallen, and just as the sun was setting landed at the foot of Ross castle.

I had ordered our gig to meet us at Ross Castle, at sunset, but the hostler not being punctual in sending it, gave us the pleasure of a most delightful walk, which we relished doubly after so much sitting in our boat. We supped, and chatted over the various beauties of the day until a late hour, when we retired with our heads so filled with them, that my night's sleep was a continued dream of mountains and valleys, woods and lawns, rivers and lakes, old castles and abbeys, inhabited by crowds of appropriate phantoms, appearing and disapearing without method, to a mind really surcharged with too great variety of natural beauty.

(To be continued.)

* Returning to the abbey under which the boat awaited us, we saw the gentleman and lady we had observed in the small boat, they seem'd to be employed as we were ; our boatmen inform'd us they were a Mr Russel, who has a handsome house adjoining Lord Kenmare's demesne, and a lady from Cork on a visit to his family.

Address by SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH *to the Grand Jury of Bombay, 7th January*, 1805.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

I HAVE neither the same subject for congratulation, nor the same reason for addressing you on general topics, as I had on former occasions. The offences in the Calendar are neither so few in number, nor so slight in guilt, nor quite so simple in their legal character. The time which we can now afford will, therefore, be fully occupied, by giving you such information as may be useful in the discharge of your immediate duties.

It is scarcely necessary for me to promise, that I shall speak only of the crimes, and not of the persons accused, whom the humanity of the Law presumes to be innocent, and whom I shall certainly treat as possessing

sessing all the legal privileges of innocent, till a Jury of their country shall decide that they have lost that character and the privileges that belong to it.

In this Calendar I observe some persons charged with *Stealing in the dwelling house*, a most abominable offence, which invades, and where it is frequent, almost destroys the most valuable part of the security of human life. What a strict execution of Law can do to repress so pernicious a crime. shall certainly be done as long as I preside here. But as long as the scandalous acquiescence, I had almost said connivance of the English Inhabitants lasts, as long as our houses are filled with servants who have been detected in fraud and theft, so long ought we to consider ourselves as the corruptors of our servants, and, through them, of the body of natives, and so long I fear will the efforts of Laws and Magistrates be vain. The cause of this criminal toleration is, I admit, often good nature, and never worse than indolence. If a system were unanimously adopted and firmly adhered to, for a considerable time, to dismiss servants on the detection of the most petty fraud, if we were to receive no servants without the most ample testimonials of honesty from their former Masters; especially, if this were combined with a small provision for sickness and age, which might be made the reward of those who persevere in well-doing, I am persuaded that, in a course of years, a most serious improvement might be expected, and that, with some trouble to ourselves in the beginning, we might leave the domestic comfort of our successors very different from what our own is at present. I shall perhaps, on a future occasion, lay before you a plan of reformation on this subject.

The next case is one of *obtaining money under false pretences*, an offence of so simple a kind that you will require no legal information respecting it from me. I have only to observe, that the magnitude of the crime does not depend on the magnitude of the sum fraudulently obtained. There are cases in which the most inconsiderable sum obtained by fraud will deserve your serious consideration; especially if the fraudulent pretences be of a nature to disturb the peace of families, and to wound the feelings of innocent and deserving persons. You will not consider the case as unworthy of your investigation, because the fraud has not been so profitable as it was wicked.

A Bill will be preferred against one person for the offence *of receiving presents* contrary to the Stat. 33 Geo. III. C. 52. Sect. 62. As this is the first proceeding under this statute which has been instituted in this, and I believe, in any other of his Majesty's Courts in India, I will shortly state to you the substance of the above Section, in the way in which I understand it. So great is the temptation and so enormous have been the mischiefs, arising from the practise of British Subjects *receiving presents* from the Natives of this country, that, in this statute, which is the present political and commercial code of India, the legislature have taken away so convenient a cover for corruption and extortion altogether, by making the mere act of *receiving a gift* criminal. Such receiving must indeed be by a person "holding or exercising an office or employment under His Majesty, or the Company." The person charged before you is a clerk in an important public office in this island; and though, perhaps, immediately *appointed* by the Chief of the department, whose confidence he is charged with abusing, is yet, in my opinion, without the least douht, to be considered "as exercising an employment under the East India Company," and in that cha-

character subject to prosecution under the Act of Parliament, A more important doubt remains. He is a Native of India, and it may be questioned whether the words "British Subject" extend to him. That, for many purposes, he is a British Subject, cannot be doubted. If he were to commit high treason, he would be rightly indicted for acting "against the duty of his allegiance." If you should be of opinion that it is doubtful whether he be a British Subject, to satisfy the provisions of this act of Parliament, I should still advise you to find the Bill; because he will have all the benefit of these doubts in a future stage of the proceeding; and because it is fit that a question so important should be put into such a course as to receive legal discussion and determination.

A Bill will, I understand, be preferred against the same person, founded on the same criminal act, for BRIBERY, which, in those who exercise any public trust, is, and always has been, a misdemeanor of the highest nature, by the common Law of England.—No difficulties will arise respecting the Law on this last bill.

There only remains one offence, which, of all crimes, is perhaps the the most odious in the court of justice, because it most directly tends to defeat the administration of justice; an offence, of the frequency of which I formerly spoke from information, but can now speak from large and deplorable experience.

I mean *Perjury*. One case of that detestable crime is, I believe, likely to come before you. It is attended with a peculiarity which may perhaps for a moment a little perplex your judgement. The perjury is charged for swearing falsely to *handwriting*; and it may, at first sight, seem that this swearing, which must be matter of opinion, is not so properly the subject of criminal proceeding as a swearing about what is called a matter of fact. Now, in the first place, it is my duty to lay it down as ascertained and decided Law, that "if a man has sworn that he believes "what you are thoroughly convinced "he never could or did believe, he is "guilty of perjury." And if you will honour me with your attention for a very short time, I hope I shall convince you of the justice of this principle of Law, as to persons accused, as well as its necessity to the well-being of society. Inquiries into the foundation and distinctions of probability and certainty, of opinion, belief, and conviction, are very well adapted to the schools of philosophy, but they are scarcely fit for this place, or this occasion. Such refined discussions seldom afford us any immediate result, which can guide us in the rough and gross business of human life.—Criminal law must be administered on plain principles, on a level with the ordinary understanding of mankind.

If a man of a sound mind, who knew the English language, were to swear before you that he believed *three and three to be seven*, you would no more hesitate in pronouncing that he had sworn falsely, than if had sworn that the sun does not, at this moment, shine in the heavens. And if he were to vindicate himself by pretending that the one was *matter of opinion, and the other matter of fact*, I believe you would not be much embarassed by his distinction; that you would feel more indignant at his effrontery, than perplexed by his sophistry.

Precarious indeed would be the tenure by which every British Subject would hold his property and his life, if such a pretext were sufficient to protect the false swearer from the punishment due to his crime. You are not to learn, that upon such testimony as that which is the foundation of the charge of Perjury before you, upon evidence of belief as to hand writing, your property may be taken away: that on such evidence you might be con-

convicted of Forgery, and consequently receive the judgement and suffer the punishment, of death. But it is a principle, common, I believe, to our Law, with the Codes of all Civilized Nations, that no testimony is admissible evidence, for which, if it be false, the witness is not punishable for perjury. There may be some difference, therefore, between this and other perjury, in the facility of proof, but there can be none in the legal responsibility of the offenders.

I will not detain you longer from your important duties. I trust that you and I will one day have the unspeakable satisfaction of reflecting, that we have not only discharged those duties which preserve the order of Civil Society, but that, by a firm though moderate execution of just Laws, we may have contributed, in some slight degree, within the narrow sphere of our influence, to revive those moral sentiments which every where naturally spring up in the human heart, but which seem so long to have languished in the breasts of the Inhabitants of India.

Plan *of a* New Charitable Institution *in* Edinburgh.

THE numerous and extensive charitable institutions which already exist in this city, might seem, on taking a general and cursory view of the subject, to preclude the necessity of any other. There are many Hospitals, in which complete provision is made for certain descriptions of the Young and the Aged, and one that opens its friendly gates to ALL ORPHANS, preferring only the most destitute and forlorn. Many of the Diseased are taken under the protection of the Infirmary, an Institution worthy of its Founders, and in the highest degree honourable to the city of Edinburgh; and those who are dismissed as incurable, will soon obtain relief from a permanent Fund, which Female bounty has lately established for that laudable purpose.

Among all the Societies, whether temporary or permanent, which have been formed for the purpose of relieving the wants of the Poor and the Diseased, those are unquestionably the most useful, whose Committees or Managers pay weekly visits to the objects of their bounty, and, after a minute inquiry, give supplies according to their own personal knowledge of the wants, the industry, and the character of the persons and families, who in this respect are committed to their care. Every substitute for this benevolent and self-denied attention, is more liable to imposition, and less adapted to promote the real happiness and comfort of the wretched objects who ought to enjoy the benefit of such Institutions.

Of this description are—the Society for Relief of the Destitute Sick, and the two Female Societies. Their plan is excellent, and the Funds committed to them are judiciously expended, principally because they give no supply without first visiting the distressed and needy persons, and obtaining every necessary information respecting them; and this rule is followed, not merely when new applicants are put upon their lists, but in relation to every stated or occasional aid that may afterwards be given them.

Still however there is room for doing more good, without interfering with the business of Societies already established, or taking any measures that would have the smallest tendency to impair the means of their support. On the contrary, it is intended to co-operate with them, and to give and receive mutual aid and encouragement. There are many objects of compassion in this city and its neighbourhood, who are not provided for by any charitable institution. Incurables dismissed

missed from the Royal Infirmary will obtain relief, as has been already noticed. But there is no provision for a numerous class of the same description, whom disease or old age has disabled from working, and who have never sought admission into the Royal Infirmary.

Besides these, there are multitudes of widows, and fatherless children, and friendless strangers, who, though not diseased, are in circumstances which irresistibly solicit the aid of the benevolent. And, in times of scarcity, or when constant employment cannot be obtained by the labouring poor, are there not many thousands who, without such aid, must be in want of daily food? Nay, is it not a fact, that, at all times, a considerable number of our fellow-creatures suffer the miseries of pinching poverty from want of employment, merely because they know not what to do? They have no friend to point out to them a method of subsistence, or to aid them in procuring it.

Many advantages would accompany the operations of a Society who should have it as their object, not merely to give money to the poor, but to take what may be called a fatherly charge of them; who should aid them with their counsel, furnish them with clothes and other necessaries, when totally destitute, and be careful that all their exertions tend to encourage industry, when the objects of their bounty are able, in any degree, to earn their own bread.

In forming a new Society, the plan originally proposed was merely to provide for those who labour under chronical diseases, or are otherwise incapacitated for labour. But upon mature deliberation, it has been thought more advisable, as it certainly will be more extensively useful, to establish a Society for the relief of all who cannot in any other *lawful* way obtain necessary subsistence. The attempt is arduous. But what obstacles may not be overcome by zeal, and diligence, and perseverance, depending on Him who "preserveth the strangers, and who relieveth the fatherless and the widow," while the hearts of all are in his hand? There will be no want of funds for carrying into effect a plan so extensively useful and beneficent. And if it should require an hundred persons to visit so great a number of families, and to manage the business with every degree of care and attention that is necessary for the comfort of the Poor, and for the satisfaction of the Contributors, it will be no difficult matter to obtain them.

The following are some of the proposed regulations.

Quarterly and Annual Contributers to any amount, and those who give at once a donation of Five Guineas, shall be accounted Members of the Society.

The business of the Society shall be conducted by twelve Directors, of whom five shall be a quorum. The same number shall retire annually, and be replaced by five members of the Society, to be nominated by the Directors to the General Meeting for their approbation or refusal.

The Directors are empowered to appoint a Treasurer and Clerk, and as many assistant visitors, being members of the Society, as they shall find necessary, two for each small district, both of whom shall in general visit the poor under their charge. But they may, on some occasions, visit separately for their mutual accommodation.

The Treasurer and Clerk shall have a voice in the meetings of the Directors, and shall not be changed; but shall continue in office as long as they find it convenient, and give satisfaction to the Directors, and to the Society at large.

The Directors, Treasurer, and Clerk, in common with the other Visitors, shall take charge of small Dis-

Districts, to be visited weekly. They shall likewise meet regularly once a week, at such time and place as may be found most convenient; when they shall examine the lists given in by all the Visitors, so as to enable them in a judicious and discerning manner to give a due proportion of the funds to each District, and general instructions with regard to the distribution of it. But the Visitors shall have a discretionary power to deal out the sums allotted to them, in the manner which they think best adapted to the necessities of all the Applicants.

The operations of the Society are confined to the City and Suburbs within the Toll bars, and places at equal distances. A district of a convenient size, not very extensive, is to be allotted to every two of the Visitors, and to be so exactly defined as to prevent any danger of mistaking its limits. Those Visitors shall either reside in their own Districts, or so near them as to prevent their duty from being burdensome; and they shall take charge of all the persons who are objects of the Society's bounty, within their own bounds, but have no immediate concern with any other; and their weekly visitations are indispensable.

Persons who stand in need of the Society's bounty, and those who wish to recommend them, whether Members or not, are invited to apply, at any time, to the Assistant Visitors of the bounds where the poor people live; and, if they know not where to find them, any of the Directors or other Visitors will give their names and places of residence. A state of facts, written in any form, will in general be necessary, but not in every case indispensable.

Description of LERWICK.

DEAR M——N,

I SPENT a week in the month of December last year at Lerwick, the capital of *Ultima Thule*; and notwithstanding its northen latitude, and variable climate, I could have wished that my stay had been protracted somewhat longer. The winter is the season of mirth and festivity in that country, and business is altogether laid aside until the white and downy mantle of nature is withdrawn, and returning spring permits a communication with others.

Although my stay was but short, yet from the frequent and easy nature of my intercourse with many of them, I had an opportunity of seeing a good deal of the character and disposition of the Lerwegians. I think they are naturally kind and hospitable; for they seem to feel a pleasure in shewing civility to strangers even where no interested motive can be supposed to influence them; and when a person has been formally introduced to their acquaintance, if he be a man of character and agreeable manners, he can literally make their houses his own. Yet several of them confessed to me, that, on the score of hospitality, Lerwick was much inferior to what it had been some years ago, when a few worthies flourished among them, who, like the patriarchs of antiquity, sat before their doors for the express purpose of inviting under their roof the stranger as he *sojourned on his way*, and whose chief delight consisted in diffusing happiness around them.

The inhabitants of Lerwick are extremely loyal, and feel a lively interest in the glory and independence of the British nation. I never heard Lord Nelson's name mentioned but with rapturous enthusiasm, and I have repeatedly seen tears trickle down the cheeks of the fair, at the recital of any new instance of his bravery os patriotism.

The gentlemen are intelligent, and fond of disputation, particularly on political subjects, which seem to engross the whole of their attention.

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The ladies are modest and sensible, and those of the first class have their minds polished by education. Indeed it did not appear to me that they suffered in the least, by a comparison with the Belles of this metropolis, whose opportunities of improvement are so greatly superior.

Although they live in apparent good fellowship with each other, yet I think I could discover among the people of Lerwick a disposition to censure the conduct, and envy the success of their neighbours. This is one of the constant attendants on all small communities, and it is more likely to be carried too far, in situations where there exists a similarity of object and pursuit, without a union of interests among the individuals. This propensity, if it does exist, seems to arise more out of the necessity of the case than from any natural turn to be censorious; and under opposite circumstances, I have seldom met with men of more enlarged and liberal sentiments.

Brassy Sound, the harbour where we lay, is large, safe, and commodious. It is formed by the receding shores of the island of Brassy, and the opposite main. The South entry by which we went and returned can be safely approached at any time, but the northern passage appears to be narrow and intricate, and, as I was informed, ought never to be attempted, but with a leading wind, and under the guidance of an experienced pilot.

The town is about half a mile long, terminated at one end by Fort Charlotte, where there is a garrison, and at the other by a small, but rather abrupt hill. It is very irregularly built, although containing several very good houses. There is one main street, or rather row, of very unequal dimensions, extending from one end of it to the other, on the side towards the sea. In some places there are houses built on the very beach, defended by a kind of bulwark or wharf projecting into the sea, and forming in these places a kind of double street. But as uniformity is never studied in the construction of these edifices, when viewed from the bay, they give the whole a whimsical and grotesque appearance.

The country in the neighbourhood of Lerwick, is extremely bleak and ill cultivated; but I should recollect, that winter is the season of general sterility, although indeed it is said, that at any season of the year, the environs of the capital are but ill calculated to impress the traveller with a favourable idea of the agricultural advancement of these islands: yet if deficient in the more pleasing accessories of recluse retirement, they abound in the grand scenes of gloomy solitude. A tempestuous and ever varying sky, high and rugged rocks, and the useless roar of the sea are objects of peculiar delight to some minds, and in the winter months may be enjoyed in Shetland in the utmost perfection.

Yours, &c.

Z.

Edinburgh, 1st January 1806.

Manners *of the* Neapolitan Nobles.

From Kotzebue's Travels in Italy.

IF I were to say of a people, without naming them, that they are lazy, dirty, sensual, superstitious, violently fond of gaming, perfectly indifferent to the sciences, attached alone to ragged shew, strangers to honesty and fidelity, would it not be thought that I was speaking of Hottentots and Iroquois? Right: the higher classes in Naples are indeed the *savages* of Europe. They eat, drink, sleep, and game. They neither have nor want any other occupation

pation than this last. The states of Europe are overthrown: they game not the less. Pompeii comes forth from its grave: they game still. The earth shakes; Vesuvius vomits forth flames: yet the gaming table is not left. The splendid ruins of Pæstum, a few miles distant, shining as it were before every eye, must be discovered by strangers; for the Neapolitans are gaming.—The greatest dukes and princes are keepers of gambling-tables. A Prince Rufando, one of the most considerable noblemen of the country, keeps the first gaming-house in Naples; and besides his there are twenty others of the same description. Thither all the great world are driving at the approach of evening. Strangers must be presented by some acquaintance; yet this is only for form. The stranger makes a slight inclination to the host, and the latter as slightly returns it; but it is a rule that not a word is uttered. In other respects it is like being at a coffee-house: or worse than a coffee-house, for there one can have what one will for money; but here are no refreshments, except perhaps a glass of water after having ordered it ten times of the servant.

A large but ill-furnished drawing-room is the rendezvous of *rouge et noir* and faro. A pile of chairs heaped up in a corner of the room, proves that a numerous company is expected. Scarcely have the gaudy throng rushed in, when they seat themselves, with greedy eyes fixed on the heaps of gold which glitter on the table. These meetings are called *converzationes*, but no one here must begin to *converse*. We hardly dare whisper single words: if any thing more is attempted, an universal hiss commands deep silence and attention to the mysteries of the game. Old women, particularly, sit either gathering up money with their long bony fingers; or with their green outstretched eyes fixed on the *rouge et noir* table, lamenting the capriciousness of fortune. Even handsome young women here degrade the dignity of their sex, setting beauty and the Graces at defiance. The princess N., for example, is a professed gamester. Many others come to make new conquests, or to secure their old ones; in both which businesses they lay no restraint on themselves. A stranger is at the first look apprised of each lady's favourite; the husbands are either absent, or concern themselves not the least about the women; for of the execrated Italian jealousy here is not a single vestige. Even divines and children game; for example, the daughter of the marquis Berio, who is not more than eight years old. The marquis is one of the most enlightened noblemen.

Some maintain that this degrading conduct brings the prince Rufando yearly five thousand ducats. Others say that he receives no more than twelve ducats a day for converting his palace into a gaming-house. He himself does not hold the bank; but perhaps he has a share in it, and so both accounts may be true. The holder of the bank is *in his way* esteemed an honest man. This, at least, is certain; that he plays without suspicion; and sometimes, by express desire, tells out the sum gained twice, as an attentive by-stander assured me he had seen. Another, no less to be depended on, informed me that the winner must in general be very quick in taking up the money gained; for if he does but turn round, some neighbour will ease him of the trouble. Perhaps this was only done through inadvertence, but *done* it is.

Whoever has been once introduced to these parties, may go daily in and out as he would to a tavern; and can in his turn present other strangers, whose

whose names are no longer remembered than his own is, unless he plays very often and very high, for that is the only possible way of attracting the attention of the polite circles in Naples.

Thus, till two o'clock in the morning they play away their time, money, health, and property. They then drive home, and sleep till noon; at which time they take a ride in the Villa Reale, where it is now the fashion to catch at the fresh air. The young gentlemen drive thither in a curricle, in order to shew their horses. Two, or at latest three, is the hour of dinner; after this follows a walk, either in the Santa Lucia, or upon the Magdelene bridge, or wherever the sun shines in the winter. They would, in reality, even care very little in their minds about the sun; except for the sake of displaying their charms, their dress, or their carriages, which last are of great importance to the Neapolitans. It is not absolutely necessary that these should be either costly or elegant; if they only appear tolerable, with a pair of horses to them, it is enough; for nothing is dreaded more here than the terrible evil of going on foot. Thus they say of any one who has ruined himself by gaming, not "Poor man! he is starving;" but, "Poor man! he goes on foot" The Neapolitan horses have survived their fame: since the French, who have a laudable passion for every thing they can steal, have carried off their finest stallions. After this they repair to the theatre, to chatter; or home, to kill the time in solitude till the wished-for hour again approaches. This is the daily round of a fashionable Neapolitan. Some among them (prince Angro, for example) who possesses eight or ten villas, yet never stir out of Naples.

Estimated Amount of British Manufactures.

From Reinhard's British Commerce.

IT is acknowledged that many of these estimates must be essentially defective, from the want of public documents respecting important branches of trade. However, they serve to shew, in a general view, the relative extent of our principal manufactures, as in the following summary.

	Annual Value.	Persons employed.
Woollen,	L. 15,500,000	425,042
Leather,	10,500,000	241,818
Cotton,	9,500,000	322,140
Silk	2,700,000	60,000
Linen and Flax,	2,000,000	60,000
Hemp,	1,500,000	35,000
Paper,	900,000	30,000
Glass,	1,500,000	36,000
Potteries	2,000,000	45,000
Iron, Tin, and Lead,	10,000,000	200,000
Copper & Brass	3,500,000	60,000
Steel, plating &c.	4,000,000	70,000
	63,600,000	1,585,000

Some Account of the British Trade in GERMANY.

From the same.

BY the way of Tonningen, Germany, and all the countries of middle Europe, receive large quantities of British woollens, cottons, hardwares, pottery, malt liquors, sugar, rum, coffee &c. The late and present war have occasioned, on most parts of the continent, a prodigious demand for the woollens, cottons, and hardware of Great Britain.

The produce and manufactures of Great Britain exported to Germany, with the exception of consignments to particular mercantile houses, are sold

sold at the great fairs held at certain seasons of the year, at Frankfort, Leipsig, Brunswick, and Nuremberg. The Easter fair at Leipsig is justly celebrated for the immense quantities of British manufactures sold there. Toward the latter end of March, numberless bales of printed and other coloured cottons, of the finest cambrics, and of the most beautiful muslins, are sent from Glasgow, Paisley, Rutherglen, and other manufacturing places, to Hamburgh. The manufacturers proceed themselves, or send their agents forward to Leipsig, where Macnab, a descendant from the celebrated family of Highland blacksmiths in Glenorchy, is now the principal agent of all the Scottish muslin manufacturers for transacting their business at those fairs. Besides Macnab, there are generally the agents or principals of from ten to twelve other Scottish commercial houses, among whom Guthries from Glasgow particularly distinguish themselves.

The Manchester manufacturers also transmit large quantities of their cottons, &c. to Humphries, their principal agent, besides whom several other merchants go themselves with the goods to the fair. It is astonishing to see the loads of leather, cloths of every kind, steel and iron wares, the thousands of buttons, buckles, needles, stockings, and a variety of neat patent inventions, which are for months before prepared and collected for their Leipsig customers by the speculating and enterprising merchants of England. From London in particular, large quantities of the produce of the East and West Indies are shipped for Hamburgh and Bremen, to supply the wholesale dealers of those cities who visit Leipsig.

Stettin, in Pomerania, has lately become a great market for British goods, which pass there, into the Prussian and Saxon dominions, without danger of seizure by the French.

Soon after the commencement of the present war, Embden became the depot of British produce and manufactures intended for the German market, which induced the French commercial Agent Chevaliere to remove from Hamburgh to the former place, where he practised all kinds of chicanery, to impede or obstruct the passage of British troops to the interior of Germany: being unable to effect this, he advised his government to take possession of Meppen, a neutral town, which they accordingly did, and in consequence produced an actual scarcity of English goods at the succeeding fairs of Frankfort and Leipsig; but on the King of Prussia acknowledging Bonaparte in his new capacity of Emperor, Meppen was evacuated by the French troops, and Chevaliere was recalled. During the stay of this *disinterested* republican at Embden, he contrived to make a handsome sum of money, by granting certificates, stating that *British goods were Prussian property*, which were seldom obtained under several louis d'ors each. In justice to this citizen it must be observed *that for money he refused nothing*, and sold even French passports to British subjects, with which they and their goods passed unmolested through Hanover, Holland, and even on the French side of the Rhine.

Medallions *of* Buonaparte.

From Kotzebue's Travels in Italy.

An artist of Rome, whose name I shall take good care not to mention, has composed two beautiful, but at the same time extremely malicious designs. In the centre of one is represented Buonaparte, standing, in a general's uniform, and with his sword

sword drawn. In eight small medallions, surrounding the principal figure, are depicted his most celebrated achievements; as, for example, the battle of Marengo, the bridge of Lodi, &c. Underneath this picture is the inscription *Achievements of Buonaparte the general.* The second drawing is a companion to the former. In the center is Buonaparte in his imperial regalia. He is again surrounded by eight small medallions, in which are represented the following subjects: 1. the murder of the duke d'Enghien; 2. the conversation with Lord Whitworth; 3. the building of the flotilla for the invasion of England; 4. the institution of the legion of honour; 5. the seizure of the English minister at Hamburgh; 6. reception of the mayor who, in his harangue, said "God created Buonaparte, and rested from his labours;" 7. his parting from his brother Lucien; 8. his coronation. Under the whole is the inscription: *Achievements of Buonaparte the ruler of France.* Who would imagine that the rudeness and audacity of an artist could proceed to such lengths? Fortunately he will never meet with an engraver who will venture to multiply his ill-mannered productions.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A New Island was lately discovered by Captain Crocker of the ship Nancy, Boston, New England, when on his way from Europe to Canton. It is situated in latitude 5°..12′ north, and longitude 162°.. 58′ east of Greenwich. It is 11 or 12 miles long, the land high, and mountainous in the middle.

A new metal has been discovered by M. TROMSDORFF, in a fossil, found in a mass of rock, by M. THON of Eisenach. The metal is volatile, and different from Mercury, Bismuth, and the other volatile metals. M. Tromsdorff concludes from his experiments, that the fossil is a combination of sulphur with a metal hitherto unknown.

A new air-pump, which exhausts and condenses at pleasure, has been invented by Mr ELIZUR WRIGHT of Connecticut, America. As we cannot convey an idea of Mr Wright's improvements without the aid of diagrams, we must refer the reader to Nicholson's Journal, vol. 12. p. 306.

It appears from the experiments of M. GIOBERT, that the magnesian earth of Baudissero contains in 100 parts;—magnesia 68, carbonic acid 12, silex 15.6, sulphate of lime 1.6, water 3.

M. DODUN has discovered that factitious *puzzolana* may be made from ironstone, and superior to the Italian kind. See Nicholson's Journal, vol. 12. p. 331.

The malleability and ductility of zinc, at a certain temperature, which we stated to have been lately discovered by Messrs Hobson and Silvester, appears to have been known long ago to Mr SHEFFIELD of Somers Town, who drew considerable quantities of zinc into wires, and laminated it into plates 1-200 of an inch thick, long before the annunciation of Messrs Hobson and Silvester's patent.

Dr Joseph Baronio has published at Milan, an account of a galvanic pile, composed of vegetable substances. The discs are made of horseradish and beetroot about two inches in diameter, and between each pair of these is interposed an equal disc of walnut-tree wood, so raised at its edges as to contain a little solution of acidulous tartarite of potash in vinegar, in which they have been previously boiled, in order to free them from the resinous principle contained in the walnut tree. By means of

of a pile with 60 pair of these discs, Dr B. obtained galvanic effects in a prepared frog, the spinal marrow of which he made to communicate with the base of the pile by means of a leaf of cochlearia, while by a double band of grey paper, well moistened in vinegar, he made its muscles communicate with the top of the pile. Instead of horse-radish and beetroot, discs of other vegetables may be substituted with success.

The new Comet, which we mentioned in our last memoir as having been discovered by Mr Firmager of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the 8th December last, was like a star of the 1st magnitude, when covered by a cloud thro' which it might be faintly seen, or rather like Jupiter in similar circumstances: But when viewed thro' a night glass it seemed to have a bright nucleus, surrounded by a coma. It passed the meridian at $6^h..24'..7''$ mean time, with right ascension, $11^s..23^0..6'..49''$, and south declination $23^0..41'..8''$. On the following evening it could not be seen, tho' the sky was favourable. It is therefore very probable that it may be moving towards its perihelion, and if this be the case, we may expect to see it again in its return from the sun.

A curious paper has been laid before the Royal Society by Captain FLINDERS, relative to the differences in the magnetic needle on board his Majesty's ship Investigator, arising from an alteration in the direction of the ship's head. The Captain infers, 1. That there was a difference in the direction of the needle when the ship's head was East, and when it was West. 2. That this difference was easterly when the ship's head was West, and *vice versa*. 3. That when the ship's head was North, or South, the needle was not affected by the ship. And, 4. That the error in variation was nearly proportional to the number of points which the ship's head was from North or South. Captain Flinders supposes that these phenomena are produced by the attractive power of something in the ship, which seems to reside in the ship's centre where the iron shot are kept *.

Murrayfield,
Jan. 29. 1806. } *D. B.*

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Ferguson's lectures on select subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Penumatics Optics, Geography, Astronomy, and Dialing. A new edition, corrected and enlarged. With Notes and an Appendix, adapted to the present state of the Arts and Sciences. By DAVID BREWSTER, A. M. In two volumes, with a quarto volume of Plates. 1l. 1s. Bell and Bradfute, J. Fairbairn, Mundell and Son, Edinburgh. T. Ostell, London.

THE author of these lectures has been always numbered among those whose labours in the cause of science have been most valuable and useful. He made several important discoveries; and rendered himself still more serviceable by divesting mechanical science of its rugged and repulsive aspect, and by illustrating it in a manner familiar and easily understood. This is particularly the case with his lectures, which, as the Editor observes, "have enjoyed an uncommon share of public patronage; and we hesitate not to affirm, without the fear of contradiction, that no book upon the same subject has been so generally read, and so widely circulated, among all ranks

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* *Errata* in last Number.—Page 892, col. 1. line 4. from bottom, *for* 8^s. *read* 8^0. P. 893. col. 1. line 19. *for* at *read* or. — line 26. the note should have been in the text. P. 894. col. 1. l. 26. *for* Firmagen *read* Firmager. P. 895. col. 1. l. 7. *for* THUSARD *read* THENARD.

ranks of the community. We perceive it in the workshop of every mechanic. We find it transfused into the different Encyclopædias which this country has produced; and we may easily trace it in those popular systems of philosophy which have lately appeared." Pref. p. x.

At the beginning of the first volume we find a very interesting account of the author's life written by himself. He was born near Keith, a little village in Banffshire, of parents in the lowest rank of life. His father taught his children to read and write, but before beginning to teach James his letters, was agreeably surprised to find that he had learned to read, by merely listening to his brothers. He then gave him farther instructions, and put him *three months* to the grammar school of Keith; all the education he ever received.

"My taste for mechanics (says he) arose from an odd accident. When about 7 or 8 years of age, part of the roof of the house being decayed, my father, desirous of mending it, applied a prop and lever to an upright spar to raise it to its former situation; and, to my great astonishment, I saw him, without considering the reason, lift up the ponderous roof, as if it had been a small weight. I attributed this at first to a degree of strength that excited my terror as well as wonder; but thinking further of the matter, I recollected that he had applied his strength to that end of the lever which was furthest from the prop; and finding, on enquiry, that this was the means whereby the seeming wonder was effected, I began making levers. P. xxi.

In the same way he discovered the axis in peritrochio, and made drawings of these machines, which were now, he conceived, invented for the first time, but was much surprised to find them already known. Being then put to the employment of a Shepherd, he amused himself in the night with viewing the stars, and in the day time with making models of mills, spinning wheels, and other things which he happened to see. A Farmer, whom he served next, was so indulgent as often to take the threshing flail out of his hands and work himself, in order to allow him leisure for his ingenious operations. He then spent some time in the family of Mr Grant of Achoynaney, and received a great deal of instruction from Mr Cantley, his butler, who, like himself, was a self-taught genius, and to whom he was so much attached, that, on his leaving the family, young Ferguson could not be prevailed upon to stay any longer.

The following is an account of his next atchievement.

He had made me a present of Gordon's Geographical Grammar, which at that time was to me a great treasure. There is no figure of a globe in it, although it contains a tolerable description of the globes, and their use. From this description I made a globe in three weeks at my father's, having turned the ball thereof out of a piece of wood; which ball I covered with paper, and delineated a map of the world upon it; made the meridian ring and horizon of wood; covered them with paper, and graduated them; and was happy to find, that, by my globe (which was the first I ever saw) I could solve the problems.

But this was not likely to afford me bread, and I could not think of staying with my father, who I knew full well could not maintain me in that way, as it would be of no service to him, and he had, without my assistance, hands sufficient for all his work. P. xxviii.

He next spent a year with a miller, where he hoped to have enjoyed a good deal of leisure time; but was kept constantly at work, and got nothing to eat but a little oatmeal and water. As soon as he had recovered from the weak state to which this regimen reduced him, he went to a Dr Young who promised to teach him surgery, but instead of that,

that, made him work so hard, that in three months he was almost disabled, and it required a long stay at his father's to recruit him.

During his convalescence he amused himself with clock and watch-making, and as soon as he was able to go abroad, carried his globe, clock, and some maps, to Sir James Dunbar of Durn, who he had heard was "a very good natured, friendly, inquisitive gentleman." Sir James received him with great kindness, and made him take up his residence in his house. As he discovered a talent for portrait painting, Lady Dipple, sister to Sir James, carried him to Edinburgh, and procured him employment among her friends. Thus, says he, "a business was providentially put into my hands, which I followed for six and twenty years." He acknowledges, however, that he never strove to excel in it, because his mind was "always pursuing things more agreeable."

After a fruitless attempt to become a medical practitioner, he returned to his astronomical studies. While residing at Inverness, partly from recollection, and partly from immediate observation, he contrived his *Astronomical Rotula*, and shewed it to the Rev. Mr Macbean, one of the Ministers of Inverness. This gentleman advised him to write to Mr Maclaurin, professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, who approved of it so highly as to procure a handsome subscription for its publication. The author then returned to Edinburgh, and was received in a very friendly manner by Mr Maclaurin. Having seen an orrery in the possession of that celebrated mathematician, Mr Ferguson, of himself, discovered the machinery by which it was moved, and made one, which he shewed to Mr Maclaurin, "who commended it in presence of a great many young gentlemen who attended his lectures. He desired me to read them a lecture on it, which I did without hesitation, seeing I had no reason to be afraid of speaking before a great and good man who was my friend."

He went soon after to London, with a recommendation to Mr Poyntz, who had been preceptor to the Duke of Cumberland, and of whom he speaks in the highest terms. This gentleman had a mathematical school in view for him, and wrote to an eminent professor of that science, requesting him to take Mr Ferguson into his house, and give him the necessary instructions. But after a favourable answer had been received, the author suggested the difficulty of maintaining his wife during the time he must be under tuition.

What, says he, are you a married man? I told him I had been so, ever since May in the year 1739. He said he was sorry for it, because it quite defeated his scheme; as the master of the school he had in view for me must be a batchelor. P. xlix.

He had therefore recourse again to drawing pictures. His next adventure we shall give in his own words.

Soon afterward, it appeared to me, that although the moon goes round the earth, and that the sun is far on the outside of the moon's orbit, yet the moon's motion must be in a line that is always concave toward the sun: and upon making a delineation, representing her absolute path in the heavens, I found it to be really so. I then made a simple machine for delineating both her path and the earth's, on a long paper laid on the floor. I carried the machine and delineation to the late Martin Folkes, esquire, president of the Royal Society, on a Thursday afternoon. He expressed great satisfaction at seeing it, as it was a new discovery; and took me that evening with him to the Royal Society, where I shewed the delineation, and the method of doing it.

In the year 1747, I published a Dissertation on the phenomena of the harvest moon, with the description of a new orrery, in which there are only four wheels. But having never had a

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grammatical education, nor time to study the rules of just composition, I acknowledge that I was afraid to put it to the press; and, for the same cause, I ought to have the same fears still. But having the pleasure to find that this my first work was not ill received, I was emboldened to go on, in publishing my Astronomy, Mechanical lectures, Tables and Tracts relative to several arts and sciences, the Young gentleman and lady's astronomy, a small Treatise on electricity, and my Select Mechanical exercises.

In the year 1748, I ventured to read lectures on the eclipse of the sun that fell on the 14th of July in that year. Afterwards I began to read astronomical lectures on an orrery which I made, and of which the figures of all the wheel-work are contained in the sixth and seventh plates of my Mechanical exercises. I next began to make an apparatus for lectures on mechanics, and gradually increased the apparatus for other parts of experimental philosophy, buying from others what I could not make for myself, till I brought it to its present state. I then entirely left off drawing pictures, and employed myself in the much pleasanter business of reading lectures on mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, electricity, and astronomy, in all which my encouragement has been greater than I could have expected. P. li.

He concludes, (P. liii.)

It is now thirty years since I came to London; and during all that time I have met with the highest instances of friendship from all ranks of people both in town and country, which I do here acknowledge with the utmost respect and gratitude; and particularly the goodness of our present gracious Sovereign, who, out of his privy purse, allows me fifty pounds a-year, which is regularly paid, without any deduction.

By a short supplement which Mr Brewster has added to this memoir, it appears that the author lived only four years after writing this account of himself. His character is described as religious, mild, worthy, almost without a fault; and even the wonderful simplicity of his manners, which in a state of artificial society is too apt to be regarded as a failing, tended only to heighten the respect in which he was constantly held.

In this history of Mr Ferguson's progress, we may in some degree trace that capacity of communication, which forms so peculiar and valuable a feature in his intellectual character. Having spent a long time in acquiring the elementary parts of these sciences, and having discovered many of them without any foreign aid, he had these parts strongly impressed on his mind. From the full experience which he had of the difficulties that obstruct the first avenues of knowledge, he was both qualified and disposed to facilitate their entrance to others. More conversant with things than with words, he had not learned to employ pompous words without any determinate meaning. All his works therefore have had a wide circulation, and the present we believe beyond any other; which may be easily accounted for, by the wide compass of information which the lectures contain. But tho' they have passed through ten successive editions, they have hitherto been always presented to the public in their original state, without any attempt either to supply deficiencies; or to enable them to keep pace with the rapidly advancing progress of scientific discovery. This task was reserved for Mr Brewster, who has executed it with very great diligence and success. The addition which his notes have made to the original work is not merely confined to the bringing it down to the present time. Ferguson's information seems derived chiefly from experiment and observation, without any great knowledge of books. By an extensive acquaintance with the writings of others on the same subject, Mr Brewster has been enabled to supply what was wanting, as well as to correct some errors into which he had fallen. A few perhaps might be pointed out as

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unnecessary ; but these are rare instances, and by far the greater number are curious and valuable.

The appendix is of considerable length, and is in some respects more important, even than the work to which it is annexed. An absurd prejudice has long confined philosophy to subjects of mere curiosity, and which can be of no use for the purposes of common life. Even in these lectures a comparatively small portion is devoted to subjects of this kind. Indeed it must be owned that the French have here been more industrious than us ; their greatest philosophers have sedulously employed themselves in rendering their knowledge subservient to useful purposes. From these and other sources, Mr Brewster has given a full description of the best mode of constructing the machinery used by the husbandman, the manufacturer, and the merchant. The best mode of giving an idea of the variety of information contained in this part of the work, will be by the following abstract of its contents.

Mechanics,

On the construction of undershot water wheels for turning machinery—On the construction of the mill course—On the water wheel and its float boards—On the spur wheel and trundle—On the formation, size, and volocity, of the millstone—On the performance of undershot mills—On a new mill-wright's table—On horizontal mills—On double corn mills—On breast mills—Practical remarks on the performance and construction of overshot water wheels—On the method of computing the effective power of overshot wheels in turning machinery—On the performance of overshot and undershot mills—On the formation of the buckets, and the proper velocity of overshot wheels—Account of an improvement in dour mills—On the formation of the teeth of wheels and the leaves of pinions—On the formation of epicycloids, mechanically, and on the disposition of the teeth on the wheel's circumference—On the formation of cycloids, and epicycloids, geometrically, and the method of drawing lines parallel to them—On bevelled wheels, and the method of giving an epicycloidal form to their teeth—On the formation of the teeth of rack work, the wipers of stampers, &c.—On the nature and construction of windmills—Description of a windmill—On the form and position of windmill sails—To find the momentum of friction—To find the velocity of the wind—On the effect of windmill sails—On horizontal windmills—On the nature of friction, and the method of diminishing its effects in machinery—On the nature and operation of fly wheels—On wheel carriages—On the formation of carriage wheels—On the position of the wheels—On the line of traction, and the method by which horses exert their strength—On the position of the centre of gravity, and the manner of disposing the load—On the thrashing machine—On thrashing machines driven by water—On thrashing machines driven by horses—On the power of thrashing machines—On the construction and effect of machines—Description of a simple and powerful capstane—A mechanical method of finding the centre of gravity.

Hydraulics.

On the steam engine—On the power of steam engines, and the method of computing it—Description of a water blowing machine.

Optics.

On achromatic telescopes—On achromatic object glasses—On achromatic eye-pieces—On the consfruction of optical instruments, with tables of their apertures, &c. and the method of grinding the lenses and mirrors of which they are composed—On the method of grinding and polishing lenses—On the method of grinding and polishing the mirrors of reflecting telescopes—On the single microscope—On the double microscope—On the refracting telescope—On the Gregorian telescope On the Cassegrainian telescope—On the Newtonian telescope—Description of a new fluid microscope, invented by the editor.

Dialing.

Description of an analemmatic dial, which sets itself—Description of a new dial, invented by Lambert.

Astro-

Astronomy.

On the cause of the tides.

The essay on the construction and effect of machines was furnished to the author by his friend Mr Leslie, now professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, a gentleman whose name must render any farther recommendation superfluous.

Biographia Scotica; or a Scottish Biographical dictionary. By J. Stark. 18mo. 5s. Constable & Co.

THE title of this work will sufficiently explain the nature of its contents, which cannot fail to be highly interesting to the Scottish public. The idea of a Biographia Scotica seems first to have been conceived by Lord Hailes, and he actually published a few biographical sketches as specimens. The present, however, is the first time that any complete attempt has been made to supply this important desideratum in Scottish literature. Considering the vast extent of this subject, and the great variety of sources from which its materials must be drawn, it would be uncandid to expect that it should be produced at once in a state of perfection. We can say, however, that it discovers marks of great industry, and is very creditable to its author, especially as we understand it was composed under such unfavourable circumstances, as required great assiduity and activity of mind to surmount. The author intimates, that the present volume is merely thrown out with a view of feeling the pulse of the public, and that should he meet with encouragement, he intends to undertake a future edition, on a more extended scale. We are glad to understand that its reception has been sufficiently favourable to encourage the author to proceed in this inteution. Such being the case, we shall endeavour to contribute to its improvement, by pointing out such deficiencies as have occurred to us in the present edition. Beginning with names which have been entirely omitted, we find those of Darnley, husband to Q. Mary; the Earls of Mar (one of whom was for some time regent of the kingdom, and the other acted a conspicuous part in the union of the kingdoms;) De Foe, an author universally known; Dr Moore of Glasgow; Dr Macknight, author of Harmony, &c.; Dr Wilson St Andrews, author of Hebrew Grammar, and Commentary on the Apocrypha. These omissions, tho' they may be pardoned in consideration of the merit of the work, and of its difficulties, are yet sufficiently important, to call forth the author's vigilance in avoiding similar ones on a future occasion.

We would suggest the following names as deserving to be more fully treated of: Barbour, Melvil, Blacklock, Maclaurin and Gerard. Smollet, on the other hand, seems extended to a disproportionate length.

In the lives of noblemen, the narrative is given under the name rather than the title. This we do not object to; but as it is the latter by which they are chiefly known, there ought certainly to be a reference from the one to the other. We do not readily look for the lives of Murray, Morton, and Bothwell, under the heads of Stewart, Douglas, and Hepburn.

As a specimen of the author's style, we shall insert a life of an ingenious friend of his own, which will of itself form an interesting biographical article.

RICHARD GALL, a Scottish poet of considerable talents, was born at Linkhouse, near Dunbar, in December 1776. At an early age he was sent to the school at Haddington, where he acquired a proficiency

ficiency in English grammar, writing, and arithmetic. When he had attained the age of eleven or twelve years, he was put under the care of a relation, to learn the trade of a house carpenter. This occupation not suiting the genius of young Gall, he soon left it, and went to a respectable builder and architect, to acquire the practical part of his profession. Here, however, he did not long continue. Disliking this as much as the former occupation, he resolved to leave it; and in consequence of this determination left Haddington, where he then was, and walked on foot to Edinburgh (a distance of sixteen miles), to which his father's family had some time before removed. In 1789 he was put apprentice to Mr. David Ramsay, a respectable printer in Edinburgh. This line of life being more congenial to the inclinations of Mr. Gall than any of the others he had formerly made trial of, he remained in that gentleman's service during the future period of his life. While in this situation, he made considerable progress in several branches of learning, under a private teacher, retained in his father's family, with whom he spent, in receiving instruction, those hours that were not necessarily employed in the duties of his avocation. For literary studies he early felt a propensity, which the occupation he had chosen could not fail to encourage. Scottish poetry, in particular, attracted his distinguished notice; and the "Gentle Shepherd" of Allan Ramsay, awakened the latent seeds of poetry in his own breast, and prompted him to sing his "wood notes wild" with emulating ardour. Of the poetry of Burns he was an ardent admirer; and during the latter part of the life of that unfortunate poet, Mr. Gall enjoyed his friendship and correspondence. With Mr. Hector Macniel, the ingenious author of "Will and Jean," and other pieces of high literary character, the merit of Mr. Gall soon led to a kindred friendship, and admiration of each others talents, which ended not but with the life of the latter. Of Mr. Gall's pieces a few detached songs only have been published; excepting an epistle to Mr. Hector Macneil, printed in the works of that author. These songs, however, bear evidence of his abilities as a poet; and at a time when those of Burns seemed to preclude any successful effort in this department of poetry, those published of Mr. Gall's songs, have obtained a share of popularity, scarcely inferior to the best songs of that admirable writer. One of Mr. Gall's songs, in particular, the original manuscript of which I have by me, has acquired a high degree of praise, from its having been printed amongst the works of Burns, and generally thought the production of that poet. The reverse, indeed, was only known to a few of Mr. Gall's friends, to whom he communicated the verses before they were published. The fame of Burns stands in no need of the aid of others to support it; and to render back the song in question to its true author, is but an act of distributive justice, due alike to both these departed poets, whose ears are now equally insensible to the incense of flattery, or the slanders of malevolence. At the time when the "Scots Poetical Museum" was published at Edinburgh by Mr. Johnston, several of Burns's songs made their appearance in that publication. Mr. Gall wrote the following song, intituled a "Fareweel to Ayrshire;" prefixed Burns's name to it, and sent it anonymously to the publisher of that work. From thence it has been copied into the latter editions of the works of Burns. In publishing the song in this manner, Mr Gall brobably thought that it might, under the sanction of a name, known to the world, acquire that notice, which, in other circumstances, might have made its fate to be "to waste its sweetness in the desert air."

FAREWEEL TO AYRSHIRE.

Scenes of woe and scenes of pleasure!
Scenes that former thoughts renew;
Scenes of woe and scenes of pleasure,
Now a sad and last adieu.

Bonny Doun, sae sweet at gloaming,
Fare thee well before I gang:
Bonny Doun, whar early roaming,
First I weav'd the rustic sang.

Bowers, adieu! where love decoying,
First enthrall'd this heart o' mine;
There the saftest sweets enjoying,
Sweets that mem'ry ne'er shall tine.

Friends so near my bosom ever,
Ye ha'e render'd moments dear!
But, alas! when forc'd to sever,
Then the stroke, O how severe!

Friends,

Friends, that parting tear reserve it,
Though 'tis doubly dear to me;
Could I think I did deserve it,
How much happier would I be.

Scenes of woe and scenes of pleasure;
Scenes that former thoughts renew;
Scenes of woe and scenes of pleasure,
Now a sad and last adieu!

Another song of Mr Gall's, "My only jo and dearie O," has also attained a considerable degree of celebrity. During the late war, when the circumstances of the country rendered a general armament necessary, Mr Gall joined himself to the Highland regiment of volunteers, and stimulated the ardour of their patriotism by many elegant productions. One of these was printed at the public expence, and copies distributed to every individual in the regiment. But while thus emerging into that notice which his merit entitled him to, and which his friends fondly looked upon as the prognostication of future eminence, his life was fast hastening to a close. His poetical powers were just beginning to expand themselves, and he had formed the plan of, and partly executed, several larger poems, when all his youthful hopes were blasted, and the hopes of his country in him ruined for ever. About the beginning of the year 1801, an abscess broke out in his breast, which, in the space of a few months, notwithstanding all that the most skilful in medicine could devise, brought him to his grave. During his illness, his favourite pursuit still occupied his mind. "He felt his ruling passion strong in death;" and when unable from weakness to use a pen, committed his thoughts to writing with a black-lead pencil. Several of his pieces thus written are still preserved. Mr Gall died on the 10th of May 1801, in the 25th year of his age. His companions in arms, anxious to pay the last testimony of respect to his memory, followed him to the grave; and his remains were interred in the Calton burying-ground with military honours. Of all the writings of Mr Gall the tendency is uniformly virtuous. But this is not their only merit. A rich vein of poetry pervades them; the sentiments are striking; and the language simple and unaffected. I have read his unpublished poems with a high degree of pleasure; and it is to be hoped the friends of the author will soon see the propriety of giving them to the public.

Jan. 1806.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

MEMORABILIA of Perth. 8vo. 10s.

Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect. By the Rev. James Nicol. 2 vols. small 8vo. 10s.

Postscript to Mr Stewart's short statement of facts relative to the election of Professor Leslie; with an Appendix, consisting chiefly of Extracts from the Records of the University, and from those of the city of Edinburgh. 8vo. 1s.

A third letter to Principal Hill on the case of Mr Leslie, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, 8vo 2s 6d.

A short Criticism of the terms of the charge against Mr Leslie, in the protest of the ministers of Edinburgh, as explained by them in their last pamphlet. By Thomas Brown M. D. 8vo. 1s.

A letter to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, respecting the late election of their Secretary. By the Rev. David Savile. 8vo. 1s.

The Farmer's Magazine for 1805. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sermons by J Halliday, M D. 8vo. 6s.

Observations on Mr Hume's doctrine on the relation of Cause and Effect. By Thomas Brown, M. D. Second edition enlarged. 8vo. 5s.

Examination of Mr Stewart's pamphlet. By one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, second edition, with an Appendix. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Scottish Literary Intelligence

MR *Stark*, author of "Biographia Scotica," will publish, in a few days, "The Picture of Edinburgh;" con-

containing a history of the city from the earliest periods; a general description of the Scottish Metropolis; a particular account of its Antiquities, Political, Civil, and Municipal Establishments; Banks; Literary Establishments, including a history of the progress and present state of Literature and Printing; an account of the periodical publications, and of the progress and present state of the Arts, Religious Establishments, Charitable Institutions, Public Amusements, including a history of the Theatre, Music and Dancing; progress and present state of Manners, Public Markets, Water, Fuel, &c. Miscellaneous Remarks; history and description of Leith; Trade of Edinburgh and Leith; Population;—Objects of Natural History in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh; and a description of the romantic Scenery and remarkable Objects in the environs of the Scottish Metropolis. Should the execution of this work be answerable to the design, which we have reason to think will be the case, it will be a very interesting and popular one.

Lord Selkirk has in the press, a new and enlarged edition of his valuable treatise on Emigration from the Highlands.

In consequence of the rapid sale of the second edition of "the Lay of the Last Minstrel," a *third* will soon make its appearance.

Mr *Gray* is preparing a second edition of his useful work, entitled the Experienced Mill Wright."

The following is a view of the contents of the first volume of Dr Playfair's "System of Geography." He begins with a History of Geography—Physical Geography.—A survey of of the Ocean—ancient and modern measures—population of the globe—table of longitudes and latitudes. After a general description of *Europe*, he completes, in the first volume, that of Spain, Portugal, France and the United Provinces. The following is the manner in which he proposes to treat of France, which may serve as an example of the whole work.

GAUL—its boundaries—extent—principal rivers, and subdivisions into six provinces. A description of each province, together with its principal towns, and the tribes with which it was peopled, in the time of Ptolemy, Cæsar, and Tacitus.

Roman Military Ways in Gaul.

France during the Middle age.

MODERN FRANCE—Its extent and boundaries — mountains — rivers —climate, surface and soil—population —products —mines and minerals—manufactures and commerce —canals — religion—literature—government—revenue—army and navy.

History of France from the middle age to the present time.

Division of France into Generalities, &c.—Maps.

A circumstantial description of every province, city, and market town.

NETHERLANDS — extent—climate and soil—rivers—canals—population —products —manufactures and commerce—religion—learning—government, &c.

Division of France into departments. A description of every department—its subdivision into circles, extent, products, population, &c.

Alphabetical list of the hundred and two departments into which the French empire is divided.

French possessions and settlements in various parts of the globe.

Distances betweeen the most noted places; and routes of travellers through the most frequented parts of France.

The

The work will be completed in six volumes quarto, each volume containing seven or eight hundred pages of letter press, and eight or ten ancient and modern maps. The price to subscribers will be 2l. 2s. per volume.

Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.

THE long-desired measure of restricting the Medical Profession to the hands of none but well-instructed practitioners in the country as well as in London, is at length about to be carried into effect. The provisions, as far as they concern regulars, are intended to be prospective, and consequently will not operate upon the present generation; but as these die away or retire, their situations will be occupied by persons of suitable and competent education. Plans of the same kind have lately been introduced into Divinity and the Law, and no good reason can be assigned for not extending a principle to Medicine which has already done so much good in the sister-professions.—The plan has already obtained the countenance and support of many of the most respectable physicians and surgeons of the metropolis, and we anticipate a speedy and zealous co-operation of the faculty in all parts of the kingdom, in support of a measure which is eminently calculated to increase the credit of the profession, and to make its followers infinitely more useful to the community.

In consequence of a fire which, on the 12th of December, consumed the extensive printing-offices of Mr Gillet in Salisbury-square, the publication of the First Part of Dr Gregory's New Cyclopedia is deferred till the first of March. Several printed sheets, together with the new types, are in a course of preparation, and the work will in several respects be improved by the delay.

Mr Duppa will publish, early in the spring, a Life of Michael Angelo Buonaroti, containing his character as a poet, painter, sculptor, and architect.

M. Villiers, the author of the "Essay on the Reformation of Luther," has received, in consequence of that valuable work, the degree of doctor from the University of Gottingen.

In the Electoral Library at Munich have been discovered the four Gospels, and a Liturgy of the eleventh century, in small folio, on fine white parchment, written in a beautiful distinct character, and in the highest state of preservation. They are splendidly bound, and adorned with precious stones and pearls: the clasps are of gold, and they are lettered on the back with ivory.

M. Esmenard, author of a poem intitled Navigation, has received, from the Marquis Lucchesini, the Prussian Minister at Paris, the golden medal of the Berlin Academy.

At Berlin is established a German Lutheran Academy for the instruction of the natives of Sierra-Leona, the expences of which are paid by remittances from England. The institution is already attended by twelve pupils, most of them handicraftsmen. They are instructed in various departments of learning, besides the arts of preaching and catechising.

Dr Rush, of America, is preparing a complete edition of his Medical Works, which will be comprized in three volumes octavo.

The Russian Government purposes to form at Petersburg an institution for the improvement of the naval service, to be denominated the Museum of the Marine. This institution will not be merely a school: lessons will be given in all the sciences necessary

cessary for a naval officer; and the Museum will besides publish a journal treating on every subject relative to the marine. It is to possess a library, and a cabinet of natural history, which will be continually open to the pupils. This establishment will be under the direction of the Minister of the Marine; and its members will wear an uniform similar to that of the navy.

An important work on Siberia and the contiguous countries will shortly appear at Petersburg in the French language, from the pen of M. Delaunay, counsellor of state.

One of the most intimate friends of Winkelmann, the celebrated German antiquary, named Berendis, lately deceased, left among his papers several letters of that celebrated man.—These have been published by Gothe, who has added various pieces of his own composition, in which he endeavours to place the character of Winkelman as a writer and as a man, in a new light, by delineating the most remarkable circumstances of his life. Counsellor Wolfe, of Hale, has enriched this volume with a very curious piece on Winkelmann's literary and philological studies. Lastly, professor Meyer has contributed a well-written History of the Arts in last century, which concludes the work, to which Gothe has thought fit to give the title of "Winkelmann and his Age."

Professor Vince has nearly completed the third volume of his Astronomy.

A Life of Romney the painter, from the pen of Hayley, will shortly appear, and will be accompanied with a variety of engravings.

The long expected Tour of Colonel Thornton through various parts of France, a splendid work, which has been nearly three years in hand, is now nearly ready for publication. It will be comprised in two volumes imperial quarto, illustrated by about eighty beautiful engravings in colours, by Mr Scott and other artists, from original drawings, descriptive of the country, customs, and manners, of the people, taken by the ingenious Mr Bryant, who accompanied the Colonel expressly for that purpose. This tour was performed during the cessation of hostilities, toward the conclusion of the year 1802, and the route being entirely different from that usually taken by English travellers, no small degree of information and interest is expected to result from the perusal of the work. To the sportsman in particular it cannot fail to prove highly gratifying, as we have no account whatever of the state of sporting in that country. Another edition of the work will appear at the same time in royal quarto, with the plates uncoloured.

The Croonian Lecture for the present season has been read at two of the meetings of the Royal Society by Mr Carlisle. The subject was, "The power and particular Structure of the Muscles of Fishes." After several minute physiological explanations of the nature and peculiar structure of the muscles of fishes, and their invariable insertion in fleshy instead of tendinous matter, he proceeded to detail his experiments on their power and particular use, in enabling the animal to move with rapidity through a fluid so dense as water. He ascertained that the muscles of the fishes are solely those by means of which the fish advances: that the pectoral and abdominal fins serve only to raise or lower, and balance it in the water.

Dr Wollaston, secretary of the Royal Society, has read the Bakerian Lecture, "On the Force of Percussion."

POETRY.

Poetry.

ALFRED.

By George Dyer.

AH! why should song, enchanting song,
Her vot'ries lead thro' Error's maze?
Why Folly, pois'ning future days,
Give Pride those laurels, that to Truth belong?
Avaunt! thou bard of ancient time,
I hate the base insidious lyre,
That bids the dazzled crowds retire,
While Tyrants sit as gods sublime.

But hail the man of ardent frame,
Who teems with love of human kind,
Who leaves the vulgar great behind,
Scorning the splendid treach'ries of a name.
Heroes have bask'd, a serpent brood,
Hatch'd by ambition's baneful ray,
Conqu'rors, high-mail'd in war-array,
Have reel'd mere dæmons, drunk with blood.

Where Discord holds her torch on high,
Recount the warrior, Romans dead;
The blood of generous Britons shed;
O'er vassal-sons, hear humbled Gallia sigh
How streams the Rhine with German gore!
Let Cæsar mount the victor's car,
And Rome, amid the spoils of war,
Her conq'ror, and the world's, adore!

Ah! vain the pomp, th' imperial sway!—
When Justice shakes her watchful stand,
Actions she weighs with patient hand,
Nor will she rashly throw her palms away.
She spurns the mad heroic race!—
And oft, while Pæans rend the skies,
While altars, breathing incense, rise,
The victor marks for long disgrace.

Yet, Fame, thy fair Elysium raise;
And, genius, call thy wreath of flow'rs;
Aud, seated in unfading bowers,
Alfred, ennobled shine thro' endless days!
I see, I scale the mount sublime!
Lost in the beams of heav'nly light,
I see, mid streams, as chry tal bright,
The bards, who rais'd the lofty rhyme.

" Blest, Alfred, be thy honor'd name,
" (A people's voice of praise is sweet)
" And sweet the songs, the Prince that greet,
" The Prince, whose bosom glows with Freedom's flame.
" Still blossom, 'mid the lapse of years.
" The laurels wreath'd on Virtue's brow;
" In richer pride her honours blow,
" And age her mem'ry more endears.

" See Britain rising from her seat,
" Proud of her rights and equal laws,
" Ardent in honour's sacred cause;
" She found thee wise, and has proclaim'd thee great.
" 'Twas thine each citizen to fire:
" They pant the thirsty lace to wield;
" They rush impetuous to the field,
" And Freedom sees her foes expire."

They ceas'd: and cease the lyric strain,
For Alfred lives to bless no more;
Tho' still, its day of splendour set,
Downward the sun, but sinks, to rise again.
Thus Alfred shines in deathless fame,
And darting golden glories high,
Still marches stately thro' they sky,
While gazing nations bless his name.

JOCK an' SAMUEL.

A Scots Pastoral.

NOVEMBER wind had wad the flow'rs away,
An' ca'd the leaves frae ilka bendin' spray:
Pale grew the green, an' Hertfell's hoary brow;
An' faint the verdure on the vale below,
When Samuel dander'd out to Queensb'ry cairn,
An' sat him down, a lesson gude to learn:
His flocks were feedin' round, sae fair to see;
Of ilka care his 'onest heart was free.
Of prospects careless he so oft' had seen,
From Arran black, to Cheviot hills sae green;
From Skiddaw, Man, and Erin's fertile shore,
To where the pointed paps of high Ben-More
Erect, amid the Grampian desart, drew
His notice, like a distant vapour blue.
The day was pleasant like a day in May,
An' Jock cam' stridin' up the muir-land way.
Some learned fock will listen wi' delight
To twa young shepherds trackin' on the height.

Jock,

Jock.

Hech, Samuel, sure the day we fear'd is come;
A day that will of thousands seal the doom!
I've nearly tint my breath, wi' hastening here,
To see if you could tell me what's asteer,
But it appears owr evident to me
The Cadiz fleets have reach'd the Irish sea;
For hear, on ilka side the Sol'way shore,
Peal after peal, the cannons loudly roar:
There groans I hear through Gall'way hills around,
An' Queensb'ry dinnles wi' the dreadfu' sound.
We maunna now the glorious contest shun,
The danger's near, let's get our guns an' run.
They wadna, save an' some prodigious fray,
Sae loose their cannons on the Sabbath day

Samuel.

At leisure, Jock, at leisure; you shall hear
How little you the Cadiz fleets need fear:
Wil'd frae their hole, by Nelson's art profound,
Their pride has got a deep and deadly wound;
That mighty fleet, who thought the seas their ain,
Are a' mishacker'd, tatter'd, taw'd, an' ta'en.
These distant vollies which our echoes raise,
Are sounds of triumph for the joyful news.

Jock.

Blest be the Ruler o' the the earth an' sea,
For grantin' us sae great a victory.
But O 'tis worthy our eccentric days,
Wi' guns an' powder to exalt his praise.

Samuel.

A roughsome way o' praisin' God indeed;
I think it queer; in that we're baith agreed.

Jock.

But a' that ever sail'd aneath the skies
By Nelson are outdone in enterprise:
He's sic a terror to our en'mies a',
He'll nouther leave them ship nor boat at a'.
'Tis past belief what he has sunk an' ta'en.

Samuel.

At leisure, Jock, at leisure; Nelson's gane!

Jock.

Good God! is Nelson kill'd?

Samuel.

'Tis truely sae.

Jock.

Then deil tak' them, an' a' the ships they ha'e:
For though enrich'd by a' the fleets in Spain,
Our loss had still been greater than our gain.
Ah, heavy news for Britain and for me!
Yes, Nelson, I maun drap a tear for thee.

Samuel.

Yestreen at Slack's, I tauld as I cam' bye,
An straight amazement kyth'd in ilka eye;
The smearers glowr'd, an' cry'd, Is Nelson gane?
An' swore their guardian frae their side was ta'en.
The tar they lately up like ribbons drew,
Fell frae their hands an' slaister'd a' the woo'.
If a' the fock wad mourn as sair for me,
I wadna grudge at ony time to die.

Jock.

When news arriv'd that faes war on the seas,
His very name set a' our hearts at ease:
The very dullest herds amang us a'
Of Nelson's valour never miss'd to blaw:
My uncle strak' John Millar on the face,
For ca'ing him lazy in his Southern chace.

Samuel.

But, Jock, I have a project in my head,
Our grief can naething ser' the valiant dead;
Here, on this spot, a mighty cairn we'll rear,
In mem'ry o' the chief we held so dear.
I spoke to Hogg, on every project keen,
An' see the lines he penn'd for it yestreen.

THE INSCRIPTION.

Let all the lads on Nith and Annan learn
The Queensb'ry shepherds rear this rustic cairn
In mem'ry of a great and noble tar,
A gen'rous soul, a thunderbolt in war:
On Britain's foes, who British vengeance hurl'd,
In ev'ry quarter of the wond'ring world:

The

The muddy Nile his mighty prowess saw;
And Afric's sable sons were kept in awe:
Round It'ly's shores the conquering flag
he heav'd;
And Western India his name reliev'd:
It made the shores of France and Holland
shake;
The French to tumble, and the Dutch to
quake:
He cow'd the haughty pride of silly Spain,
And pour'd destruction on the frighted
Dane.
After a life of glorious dangers past,
In Vict'ry's arms, resign'd, he breath'd
his last.
But evermore shall shine his honour'd
name
With gilded splendour in the rolls of fame:
That name with artless pen we here in-
sert.
'Tis NELSON! dear to ev'ry British
heart. *A Shepherd.*

MARY's LAMENT.

Air.—Banks of the Dee.

HOW swift flew the time, when I stray'd
with my Jamie,
On flower-fringed vallies by Yarrow's fair
stream
But all I held precious is now taken from
me,
Sure every excess of delight is a dream.
Of fate I had never complain'd as un-
kindly,
Had it to a bed or a prison confin'd me;
Reproach, shame, and ruin, before and be-
hind me,
Had Jamie been by me in every extreme.
But there, where my heart I had treasur'd
for ever,
Where all my affections on earth were be-
stowed,
With one fatal stroke to destroy and to
sever
Two bosoms with purest affection that
glow'd.
Now mute is the tongue, such delight that
could render,
And cold is the heart, that was constant
and tender,
Those red rosy cheeks to the worm must
surrender,
While deep in the clay his fair body is
stow'd.

Hence, comfort and pleasure, I cannot en-
dure ye:
Here on this new grave will I bid you a-
dieu:
My reason is bleeding; and here will I
bury
That mirror where clearly my mis'ry
I view:
O Thou who the days of all mankind hast
measur'd,
A fate with my Jamie I'll chearfully ha-
zard.
Then drive me distracted to roam in the
desert,
Or bear me to him that our joys may
renew.

Else, even in death, my fond arms shall en-
close him,
And my dust mix with his as we moul-
der away:
For here with my hands will I dig to his
bosom,
Where closely I'll cling till the dawn of
the day.
When the moon and the stars with a sob
shall expire,
And the sun burst away like a dragon of
fire;
Then higher and higher we'll jointly as-
pire
To pleasure that never shall end nor
decay.
Ettrick. *A Shepherd.*

By a Young Lady, whose affections were pre-engaged, on being forced into Mar-riage.

OH! ye whose souls of lofty mould are
form'd,
Whose tender breast by feeling's fire are
warm'd!
Come—o'er these lines let pity's tribute
flow,
And drop the tear of sympathetic woe.
What tho' in me there glows no poet's
fire,
To paint the pangs of duty to a sire,
Yet shall these artless lines my feelings
speak,
Ease my poor heart, e'er it in sorrow
break.
Call Heaven to witness how I firmly
strove
To keep the bands of early plighted love;
But strove in vain, for, ah! relentless pow'r,
With tyrant sway has fix'd that hated
hour,
When I a victim to the altar hie,
Spite of the streaming tear, the murmur'd
sigh,
Forc'd to declare, but in a perjur'd vow,
How to a husband's will I'll ever bow.
Break my first love, and fainting with a-
larms,
Look round, and sink into a dotard's arms.
Oh, God of nature, thou who reign'st a-
bove,
Where, where was pity, where a parent's
love!

Could

Could not my tender years, my shriekings wild,
Call forth compassion for a wretched child!
Erase Ambition from its flinty bed,
And place the angel Pity in its stead?
And thou, my mother, gentle as the gale,
That sighs at twilight down the blossom'd vale,—
Sure thy mild looks, thy supplicating tone,
Must wake soft pity in a breast of stone.
But ah! thy tears were nought, thy sighs were v in,
The sun-beam cannot calm the angry main.
And thou, O wretch, whom no fine feeling warms,
How could'st thou meanly force me to thy arms?
How could'st thou make me break my early vows,
Dissolve my promise to my destin'd spouse?
Make me a stranger to repose and rest,
And shoot the stings of sorrow thro' my breast!
But tho' ungenial ties have made me thine,
My soul its early love will ne'er resign,
For ah! dear youth, tho' far from thee I go,
My heart thy worth, shall never cease to know;
And tho' consign'd unto another's care,
My soul's affections thou shalt ever share,
And when the panting tenant of this breast,
Shall sleep within the silent grave at rest,
Yet e'er its motion shall for ever cease,
E'er it shall hail the bourne of wish'd-for peace,
One sigh to thy remembrance shall be giv'n,
Clos'd the dim eye, and breath'd a pray'r to heav'n.

Ophelia.

ELEGY.

"*The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath*
"*taken away; blessed be the name of*
"*the Lord.*"

AND where is now the parent's fondest hope?
The well known youth, their joy for ever fled!
Lo, pale and silent lies the lovely clay,
Life's fairest sunshine sets, to rise no more,
And gay-eyed Health now withers in the dust!
Too soon, alas! I heard of late the voice,
Of harmless mirth, of innocence, of joy.
That mind, so pure, ingenuous and sincere,
With truth which needs no ornament, itself;
Most lovely, and those merits which adorn
The scene of youth, now sink into the grave,
And sorrow shuts the scene.
So falls by wintry blasts the short-liv'd hope,
The future honour of the parent stem.
Such fate the tender germ, the rising bud,
The witness of surrounding worth has met.
Not all th' expanding beauties can avert
The dictates of the fated hour, nor yet
Can destiny admit a plea, hence then
Derive a lesson, man, proud man, the sport
The insect of an hour, with all thy heart
In early youth remember well thy God
And ye who mourn in anguish, ye who feel
Affliction sore, whene'er the mind reverts,
To scenes where Henry once could find delight,
Exceed the fervor of that youth who saw
His merits, and his friendly name reveres;
Who sympathising, humbly dares to urge
The voice of consolation, well reflect
That Providence is just, though dark its ways,
He who with many a tear you now deplore
Rests in that height to which our birth but leads,
And rests in peace, for him an early doom
Was fix'd, no rising manhood brought to him
Its many mingled cares, unconscious yet
Of mis'ries which mark life's checquer'd scene.
But hark! the voice of universal praise
From all who knew his worth resounds farewell!
And breathing fervent blessings on his soul,
Consign it to the bosom of his God.
But stop, my breast, for Nature claims a tear,
Now sorrow's dread solemnity revere;
Friends!—what can fill this blank?

T. A.

University of Edinburgh 1805.

Historical Affairs.

War on the Continent.

HAVING given an account of the too successful progress of the French army in Germany, we come now to a detail of the military operations in Italy, where we are sorry to find that fortune has not more befriended the arms of the Austrian Emperor.

During last summer a very considerable army had been collected in the Venetian territory, which in the beginning of October amounted to 70,000 or 80,000 men, when the Archduke Charles arrived from Vienna, and took the command. He had under him several experienced Generals.—On the other hand, the French forces had been assembling in Italy during the same period, and we understand out-numbered the Austrians.—These were under the command of Marshal Massena, who was assisted by several officers who had distinguished themselves in the former war, Gardanne, Duhesme, Molitor, Lacombe St Michel, Verdier, Monnet, Partonneau, d'Espagne, and St Cyr, who joined Massena with 22,000 men from Naples, about the 1st of November.

It appears that the Commanders of the respective armies had agreed to a kind of truce, by which neither party should commence hostilities, until after the expiration of a certain time. This also appears to have been the 17th October, at midnight. For at four o'clock in the morning of the 18th, the French general put his army in motion, attacked the bridge of the old castle of Verona, and passed the Adige, notwithstanding a vigorous resistance on the part of the Austrians, who continued the action with great obstinacy till six in the evening. The Austrians (according to Massena's account) lost 1200 killed, and a great number wounded, besides 1400 prisoners, seven pieces of cannon, and 18 waggons. The French lost but few men, and had 300 wounded.

On the morning of the 29th October, the French advanced against the Austrian divisions posted at Veronette and St Michael, when the latter were again defeated, with the loss of 1600 men and two pieces of cannon.

Next day (the 30th) the Austrians were attacked the whole length of their line near Caldiero, when a very severe engagement took place. The Austrian reserve of 24 battalions of grenadiers, and several other regiments, were ordered forward by Prince Charles, with 30 pieces of cannon, and fought with great bravery, but were at length forced to retreat, with the loss of 3500 prisoners, and as many killed and wounded. So say the French accounts, who state their own loss to be very insignificant, though it is said it fell little short of that of the Austrians.

A part of the right wing of the Austrian army consisting of about 5000 men, and commanded by Gen. Hillinger, was separated from the main body, in consequence of the retreat, and was summoned next day to surrender by an aid de-camp of Massena's. This the Austrian General, not seeing any French troops, at first refused; but finding himself unable to effect a junction with the main army, and being surrounded by the advanced guard of the enemy, capitulated on the 2d Nov. on conditions,—the officers to retire to Vienna, not to serve during the war till exchanged, and the soldiers to become prisoners of war.

The Austrian accounts of the battle of Caldiero state the result as more favourable on their side;—that the Archduke took 2000 prisoners, with the standard of the 5th regt. and that the French lost at least 5000 men in the engagement. But with all the talents of the Archduke, and the firm courage of his army, it appears he was unable to oppose with any chance of ultimate success, the superior numbers of the French under Massena. On the 14th of Nov. he commenced his retreat from Vicenza, and with so much skill and courage was it conducted, that he finally effected his arrival in Hungary about the 26th, without suffering any attack on his rear from the French.

The Venetian territory being thus left entirely at the mercy of the French General,

General, we are told that he levied a contribution of half a million of florins on Verona, and a whole million on Padua. It has not yet been said whether Massena entered Venice or not.

We come now to take a view of affairs in the north of Germany, a quarter, which, looking to the conduct to be pursued by the King of Prussia, had become not a little interesting. We formerly stated the evacuation of Hanover by the French General Bernadotte, in the end of September, leaving a garrison in Hameln of 8000 men, under Gen. Barbou. And it would appear that the allied powers, Britain, Russia, Austria, and Sweden, had received some kind of assurance, that the Court of Berlin was, if not to join them in actual hostility against France, at least determined to preserve the neutrality of that quarter of the continent more especially under his protection, and to oppose by force the return of a military power which should disturb its tranquillity. Accordingly, in the course of the month of September, a body of about 25,000 Russians were shipped on board of English transports (hired for that purpose) at Cronstadt, and were landed at Stralsund in Swedish Pomerania, under Gen. Tolstoy. In the same month a corps of 18000 Swedes likewise arrived at the same port, and on the 2d of Nov. the King of Sweden himself arrived at Stralsund in a yacht from Ystadt in Sweden, accompanied by Mr Pierrepont the English Ambassador at Stockholm, Baron Armfeldt, his confidential minister, and a numerous suite. These troops were quartered throughout Mecklenburgh.

As Britain had no doubt agreed to support her allies in this part of the Continent as far as she was able, a considerable force was accordingly embarked at Ramsgate, consisting of the German Hanoverian legion, (near 8000,) the brigade of Coldstream guards, the 4th, 14th and 23d regiments of foot, with another regiment of rifiemen (the 95th), and a strong detachment of artillery, (in all about 13,000 men); and having sailed on the 4th Nov. from the Downs, with a fair wind, under convoy of the Leopard man of war and some small vessels, they reached the Weser on the 20th, and landed at Bremen in safety, where they were welcomed by the inhabitants with every mark of kindness.—This army was commanded by Gen. Don. with Gens. Finch and Paget under him.

Immediately on his arrival, Gen. Don published the following Proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover:—

"I George Don, Lieutenant General in the service of his Majesty of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, Commander in Chief of a corps of British troops upon the Continent, hold it my first duty, upon my arrival in his Majesty's German States, to make known and hereby declare to the inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover, that the principal object of the troops I have the honour to command, is to effect the evacuation of his Majesty's German States, and to undertake the defence of the same against the enemy.

"The well known discipline of the troops under my command, is to me the best assurance of their good conduct towards the subjects of their lawful Sovereign—but, contrary to my expectation, should any well grounded complaint be brought before me, I shall investigate its merits with impartiality, and remedy the same accordingly without delay.

"His Britannic Majesty, my gracious Sovereign, is convinced, that his beloved German subjects will receive his troops in the most friendly manner.—I, therefore in his Majesty's name, and by his express command, invite all persons, whose circumstances will permit, to enter into the military service, particularly those who have previously belonged to the Hanoverian army. I invite them, without delay, to join the British standard, where I shall ensure to them every privilege attached to his Majesty's German Legion. With our forces thus united, we shall then oppose a check to the unlawful demands of the enemy; and we may thus the more confidently reckon upon the good consequences of our efforts, being armed with our cause, in behalf of our King and country.

"Given at Stadt, Nov. 20. 1805.

(Signed) GEORGE DON, Lieut-Gen.

On the 2d of Dec. Count Munster, the Hanoverian minister at London, who had

had come over with Gen. Don, arrived at Hanover, and immediately published the following Declaration:

"We GEORGE III. by the Grace of God, &c.

"Our warmest wishes for the liberation of our beloved German estates have at length succeeded; the enemy, in consequence of the efforts of our high allies, having been compelled to evacuate them. We had indulged a hope, that this would have been effected some time since, by our own troops; but the execution of the same has been retarded by contrary winds. In the interim, the King of Prussia, while the Russian troops required by his Majesty were advancing, took possession of the city of Hanover, when evacuated by our enemies, under the most friendly assurance.

"It is one of the first objects since the restoration of the ancient administration of affairs, thus publicly to make known to the country, our joy upon this happy change; and to testify to our faithful subjects, that the repeated proofs of their unshaken fidelity and attachment, during the oppression they suffered from the enemy, have not been unnoticed by us, but have been observed and acknowledged with increased affection and good will. Our next object will now be directed to the healing of the wounds inflicted by the enemy in every possible way; and, as far as in our power lies, to cause the calamities of the past to be forgotten in the prospect of the future. But we confidently expect from our faithful subjects, that each of them will co-operate with us to the extent of his abilities, never losing sight of the reflection, that this country has been by the enemy most unjustly involved in the war—and which still calls for our strongest efforts, to ensure those happy consequences which must be the result of our perseverance.

"We are, therefore, convinced, that the country will be gratified in receiving the information, that it is our intention to entrust the direction of the administration of the military affairs of this country to the Duke of Cambridge, as soon as he can conveniently arrive. This notice, is, therefore, previously given to all whom it may concern. With respect to civil concerns, we have found it necessary to send our Cabinet Minister, Count Munster, who, with other charges, will undertake a more minute investigation of the necessities of the country, and will adopt such measures as may be necessary for their alleviation. And we hereby command all and every person, with this view, to afford him all possible aid and assistance.

"Given at our palace of St James's, on the 4th of November 1805, and in the 46th year of our reign.

"GEORGE REX."

His Swedish Majesty also issued a Declaration on his arrival on the Continent, which is a very temperate and dignified exposition of his motives for making a common cause with the other powers against French ambition.

"We Gustavus Adolphus, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, the Goths and Vandals, Heir of Denmark and Norway, &c. declare, That, when we entered upon the government of our kingdom, the unfortunate French Revolution had prevailed for years, while the most sanguinary scenes there perpetrated, had spread discord, insurrection, and war, over the greatest part of Europe. During the nine succeeding years, the French Revolution never ceased to threaten an interruption of the general tranquillity, and to excite the attention of every country. Trusting in the fidelity of the Swedish nation, and favoured by its distance from France, we witnessed, without alarm, the furious zeal of the factions, and their tyranny over a divided state, persuading ourselves, that the experience of these great calamities, produced by dissension and oligarchy, might at length be the means of restoring order, and an equitable government, for the security of the French people, and other states. This pleasing hope was not fulfilled. The government was indeed frequently changed; but the fundamental principles, so dangerous to all Europe, still remained unaltered. They were not only retained under the Consular government, but in proportion as power came into the hands of the First Consul, his ideas of law and justice were diminished: every thing was now sacrificed to that ambition, which usurped an authority over the rights of nations and treaties, and even over that respect which all Governments wish to preserve for themselves. The blood of one of

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the worthy descendants of the ancient and honourable family of France was not long since shed by the hand of violence. This shocking circumstance was not only a specimen of the ideas which the French Government entertained of law and equity, but also a most disgusting picture of the system it had adopted, and in every respect affording a signal warning to all governments. While this encroachment furnished the great states with such a view as enabled them to draw the most genuine conclusions respecting the irresistible power of France, the smaller states were converted into provinces, by violence or intrigue; and the danger appeared not less general than overwhelming, as it seemed that security against these menaces was no longer to be found in any distance from the scenes of action.

"The most justifiable claims, made by us upon the French Government, were fruitless in obtaining indemnities for the demands made by several of our subjects, respecting unlawful captures, arbitrary freightage, and an illegal embargo—as the lawless proceedings of the French Government were carried on to such a pitch, as to lay the Swedish commerce under considerable embarrassment in the French ports. Such proceedings could only increase the apprehensions entertained of this dangerous conduct, and excite a wish for the organization of an adequate counterpoise against a power which had so rashly committed itself in its endeavours to obtain a superiority, and availed itself of every unjust means to obtain the end proposed.

"But as no state was powerful enough to escape the effects of these practices, we hoped that the general experience of these outrages would finally unite and concur, in their efforts to remove this common nuisance, and effectually to resist that power, the object of which was, by degrees, to subjugate all others.

"This period has at length arrived, and the greatest powers in Europe have taken the field, to support their own dignity and independence. We have united ourselves with them in every worthy and friendly connection, and for the purpose of sharing in all undertakings, have drawn closer the ties of amity; and we hope with the assistance of Providence, to contribute to the restoration of the general tranquility. With this view, we have now passed over, with a part of our army, to Pomerania, there to unite our power with the Russian forces; and, further, to act with energy in such a manner as circumstances may require.

"In consequence of this laudable and weighty determination, we fully expect to be accompanied by the blessings and prayers of our faithful subjects, as it is our purpose to contend for the future independence, and the honour of the Swedish name."

On the 30th October, a considerable corps of Prussians, under the command of Gen. Kalkreuth, entered the Electorate, who, after the arrival of the English troops, held several consultations with Gen. Don, and the Russian Gen. Tolstoy. It has been reported, upon some authority, that the King of Sweden, who took the command of his own army, was not a party to these conferences; and it was generally surmised that his Majesty's landing in Pomerania, was viewed with an eye of jealousy by his Prussian Majesty. It is certain, that when the subsidiary treaty between England and Sweden was in agitation in the spring of 1805, the King of Prussia issued a declaration, addressed to the King of Sweden, purporting that he would consider the landing of any military force in Pomerania, as a hostile movement against the Prussian dominions.

The Emperor of Russia having engaged in the grand alliance against France, seems to have been desirous of a personal interview with the King of Prussia; a power, as we have already said, of which it was of the last importance to obtain the co-operation. The intended meeting, it was at first supposed, would have taken place at a town on the confines of Polish Prussia, while his Imperial Majesty was on his journey from Petersburgh, to join his army destined for the support of the Emperor of Germany in the approaching campaign. But the Prussian monarch, as we are told, had been for some time threatened with an attack of the gout, which made it inexpedient for him to travel. And in consequence of an invitation from his Majesty, the Emperor set out for Berlin. The King's brothers, Prince William and Prince Henry, met his Imperial Majesty at the

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country palace of the Princess of Holstein-Beck, near Fredericksfield, and complimented him in the name of his Prussian Majesty. The Emperor joined the two princes in their carriage, and arrived at Berlin on the 25th October, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants, and under a discharge of artillery. From the Long-bridge to the portico of the Palace, three battalions of grenadiers stood under arms, together with the regiment of Mollendorf, while the body-guards and the gens-d'armes paraded in the garden. The Emperor was received at the colonade of the grand portico by the King, accompanied by the Crown Prince, and Prince Frederick of Prussia, and conducted to the apartments of King Frederick William II. which had been prepared for his reception, where the Emperor found the whole Royal Family and the Court assembled.

The Queen met the Emperor at the door of the apartment, and when all the persons present had been presented to him, his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by the King, and the Royal Princes, walked again to the grand colonade, and saw the troops march off, at which they expressed their satisfaction. The Emperor then returned to the Royal apartments to breakfast.

In the suite of his Imperial Majesty were the Chief Marshal Count Tolstoi, Prince Czartorinski, Prince Dolgorucky, Count Liewen, the Emperor's own physician and Counsellor of State Ville, and Counsellor of State d'Oubril.

His Imperial Majesty continued for several days at Berlin, domesticated with their Prussian Majesties. During this period, it would appear that several conferences were held with the Prussian ministers on the important business of the alliance, and it has been positively said that his Prussian Majesty, on the 3d of November, actually signed some contingent agreement in favour of the allies. It may however be inferred, from the events which have since occurred, that this agreement chiefly regarded the preservation of the tranquility of the north, particularly Hanover.

In the beginning of November Lord Harrowby embarked at Yarmouth for Germany. He arrived at Cuxhaven on the 8th, and at Berlin on the 16th, and was followed some days afterwards by Lord Harrington. Several conferences were held between them and the Prussian Minister, all supposed to relate to the same important object. The Prussian Minister Count Haugwitz was about this time dispatched on a secret mission to the French Emperor. On the 17th December Lord Cathcart arrived at Bremen from England, and took the command of the British army, which at that time was quartered at Bremen, Delmenhorst, Oldenburgh, and Hanover.

ENGLAND.

Trial of Sir Robert Calder.

The Court Martial to inquire into the conduct and proceedings of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder, with his Majesty's squadron under his command, on the 23d day of July last; and also his subsequent conduct and proceedings, untill he finally lost sight of the enemy's ships, and for not having done his utmost to renew the engagement, and to take and destroy every ship of the enemy, which it was his duty to engage, assembled on Monday, Dec. 22. on board the Prince of Wales, at Portsmouth. It was composed of the following officers:—

Vice-Admirals Montagu (President), Holloway, and Rowley; Rear Admirals, Thornborough, Sutton, and Coffin, Captains R. D. Oliver, Jas. Atholwood; T. B. Capel, Jas. Bisset, John Irving, John Seater, and John Larmour.

Mr Bicknell conducted the prosecution for the Lords of the Admiralty. After the usual preliminary proceedings, he proceeded to call his witnesses. The first witness was Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Stirling, whose evidence was to the following effect:—

On the 23d of July his flag was on board the Glory; the British fleet consisted of 15 sail of the line, 2 frigates, a lugger, and a cutter. At day-light on the 23d, part of the van was far advanced to the enemy, the body of the fleet lying to. The Malta, the Thunderer, the two frigates, and the two prizes taken the day before, were not in sight. The enemy's force appeared to be 18 sail of the line, and 7 or 8 others.

"When the day advanced," the Admiral proceeded, "the British van bore up to join the Admiral, and soon after the fleet wore, and ran to leeward, till we joined the Malta and Thunderer, with

with the prizes, when we hauled our wind with the main topsail to the mast; the enemy had come down towards us, and the British fleet had lowered their colours, but about the time of our hauling our wind, they hauled theirs. We were not in any order of sailing or of battle, and therefore we sometimes had our main topsail full, or kept it aback, to keep such distance from the Admiral as I thought he would approve. A look-out frigate from the enemy having come down to reconnoitre, in the course of the forenoon, the Triumph was sent to chace her, and afterwards lay to between the two fleets. The Dragon was sent to take the Windsor Castle in tow. About noon, the enemy, I think, bore for north-west by north to west, and by north; the wind was northwest and by north. The crippled ships stood on the larboard tack, and it appeared to me that the Admiral's object was to keep company with them. The enemy sometimes during the day, besides the time I before mentioned, bore up in line of battle, and then again hauled their wind, not approaching us, I believe, nearer than four leagues, or farther than six from us, keeping near in the same line of bearing. About midnight, firing was heard in the direction where the enemy was, when the wind shifted to the northward, or rather came to the eastward of north, and, at daylight in the morning, they were seen steering away about south-east. I do not remember seeing them from the deck any part of the day, therefore can only speak of their bearings from the report of such officers as I sent up to look after them, who told me they kept receding from us, till about six o'clock, when I understood they could be no longer seen from the Glory. About eight, the British fleet wore with their head to the north-west; the wind, as the day advanced, had come more round to the eastward."

Questioned by the Court.—Admiral S. stated, that on the morning of the 23d, the Vice Admiral made a signal, to ask what ships had occasion to lie by to refit? The answer from the Glory was in the negative. The British fleet, by going to leeward, would have increased their distance from the enemy, had the latter lain to, but, as they bore up, they neared our fleet as the day advanced. Had the British fleet kept their wind, they could have afforded no protection to the captured ships. When the enemy *vauntingly* bore up, (they could have brought our fleet to action when they chose during the 23d), the Vice-Admiral occasionally hauled his wind, and then edged down to near the prizes. He could not say, whether the British could have brought the enemy's fleet to action on the 23d; they did not lay their heads towards them. As the wind was, and as the enemy bore, they could not have been fetched on the 23d, if they chose to avoid it by going on a contrary tack. At no time during the 23d or 24th, did the Vice-Admiral make any signal indicative of a disposition to renew the attack; it appeared to be his object to keep company with the crippled ships. The fleet continued steering from the enemy. He knew nothing to prevent it from following the enemy on the 24th, had the Admiral thought proper. No ship appeared to be disabled but the Windsor Castle.

In reply to some questions from Admiral Calder, the witness said, that on the morning of the 24th there was a considerable swell, and little wind in the early part of the day; that when he left Rochefort on the 12th, the enemy's force there consisted of one three-decker, two 80 gun ships, three 74's, and several smaller vessels, ready to take the first opportunity of pushing out; that the British fleet was always placed between the enemy's squadron and the captured ships, and also so placed, as long as they were in sight, as to prevent them from fetching Ferrol.

The other witnesses examined were, Mr Craddock, master of the Glory, Admiral Martin, and Captains Durham and Inman. They all agreed in stating that no ship appeared to be disabled, but the Windsor Castle, and that the Admiral made no signal on the 23d or 24th, indicative of a disposition to renew the action. This latter fact was admitted by Admiral Calder, who said he should afterwards state his reasons for it; and this admission of course greatly shortened the evidence for the prosecution, which was all to the same effect as that of Admiral Stirling.

The Court adjourned to Tuesday, and from that (Sir R. Calder not being prepared with his defence) to Wednesday,

day, when they met at ten o'clock, and permission was given to Mr Gasalee, Sir Robert's Counsel, to read his defence.—It began with adverting to the singular situation in which he appeared before the Court. " Having,", said Sir Robert, " served my King and Country not only without reproach, but I may add, with some degree of reputation, for 46 years, during which I have been more than once honoured with marks of approbation from my Sovereign; having for the last ten months been employed on a most severe and critical service, without once being in port, and having in the course of it, with a very inferior fleet, forced a superior one of the enemy, who had the advantage of wind and situation, into action, and obtained a decisive victory over them; I felt myself impelled to solicit the present inquiry, for the purpose of vindicating my honour and my character from a variety of injurious and unfounded aspersions which have been cast upon me, in consequence of not having renewed the engagement during the two days the enemy afterwards remained in sight."

After a variety of observations to the same effect, he proceeded to say that his was not the only instance of a British fleet lying in sight of the enemy, without attempting to renew an engagement. Such was the conduct of Admiral Keppel in 1778, and of Lords Howe and St Vincent, after the brilliant victories of the 1st of June 1794, and 14th February 1797. In his case, the exercise of that discretion which must, in every case, be vested in the Commander of a squadron, was more particularly necessary. They had no force to contend with but that which they had already engaged: it behoved him to be on his guard against the Ferrol and Rochefort squadrons, consisting of 21 sail of the line, both which he had reason to believe were at sea.

In February, Sir Robert was detached with only seven sail of the line to blockade Ferrol and Corunna, in which were ten ships of the line and seven frigates nearly ready for sea, and three Spanish line of battle ships getting ready. With this small force he kept his station, and from time to time reported to the Commander in Chief the state of the enemy's fleet. In April the Toulon and Cadiz fleets joined, and the Brest fleet was on the move, when Sir Robert's situation become so dangerous, that Lord Gardner directed him, in the event of its being ascertained that the enemy had directed their course northwards, to join the squadron off Brest, or elsewhere. The combined squadrons however went to the West Indies, and as it was expected that they would return, and attempt a junction with the fleet at Ferrol, he was cautioned to be on his guard in case of that event. In the mean time, the preparations at Ferrol continued. On the 5th of July, Sir Robert received information, that 13 sail of the line, besides frigates and corvettes, were to leave Ferrol. and be at Corunna by the middle of the month, and that three other line of battle ships were getting ready. The enemy had erected signal posts from Cape Finisterre and Cape Ortegal to Ferrol, so that the combined squadron, on their return from the West Indies, might have easily communicated by land, their approach to the squadrons at Ferrol and Corunna, and directed them to be ready to push out, upon the signal posts announcing their being off the coast.

On the 15th, Sir Robert was joined by Admiral Stirling, but the same wind which enabled him to leave Rochefort, enabled the fleet which he had been blockading to escape to Corunna, which they did on the 18th, from whence they could get out at any time, and, had they availed themselves of two days favourable wind which ensued, they might have joined the enemy. At this time a letter was received from Lord Nelson, recommending a careful watch to be kept on Ferrol, as a port which the combined fleets might be supposed to attempt to enter. Accordingly, on the 21st, they came in sight, much more numerous, however, than had been supposed; not consisting of 16 sail of the line, as Admiral Cornwallis's accounts led to expect, but of 20 sail of the line, seven frigates and two brigs, and a lugger; while to oppose them were only 15 sail of the line, two frigates, and two cutters. Notwithstanding this superiority, and every disadvantage of wind and weather, he effected his object of forcing the enemy to battle; and by the valour of his second in command, and the

the bravery of his fleet in general, he had been enabled to atchieve, what he presumed to think was, in such circumsta ces, a great and important victory.

Sir Robert then proceeded to detail the operations which he was of necessity compelled to adopt, in compliance with the instructions received from the Admiralty Board. Finding the blockade of Ferrol was raised, and the enemy put to sea, he judged it expedient not to renew the engagement, being surrounded on all sides by the different squadrons, and especially from the disabled state of many of his own squadron. He complained that his dispatches in the *London Gazette*, although professing to be copies of his letters, were not published whole and entire; if they had, he would not have been accused of trifling with the feelings of the public.—He read a paragraph which had been suppressed in his letter to the Commander in Chief. In giving an account of the action of the 22d, he says—"At the same time it will behove me to be on my guard, on account of the squadron at Ferrol and the two captured ships. I have sent them and the Windsor Castle away." If this had been stated, the public could not have expected so much. He also pointedly alluded to the report circulated on the authority of Lieut. Nicholson, that he had authorised him to assure the Commander in Chief, that he had it in his power, and was determined to force the combined fleets to renew the action.—He solemnly declared that he never sent any such message. It was never his intention to renew the action, until he had placed the Windsor Castle in a place of safety. He could not have renewed it on the 23d, and on the 24th, although the wind was favourable, he could not renew it without separating the squadron, and even then it was doubtful with what success. The question for the Court to decide was, whether the discretionary power vested in him, had not been used for the benefit of the country.

He called upon the Court to consider, what would be the situation of every officer in the British fleet, if he were not allowed to use his own discretion. He looked to its decision to restore to him, unpolluted, that character and that honour which had for nearly half a century been unpolluted, and on which, till the present moment, not the least shadow of suspicion could attach.

Sir Robert Calder, having concluded his defence, called a number of witnesses in support of the averments contained in it. The principal facts which their evidence went to prove were, that several of Sir Robert's ships were considerably damaged, that the enemy did not appear to have sustained much damage; that on the 23d Sir Robert could not have brought them to action, if they chose to avoid it, nor could he have compelled them to it on the 24th, without approaching so near the shore as to enable them to communicate by signals with Ferrol.

The evidence for the defence being closed, the Court adjourned to Thursday, when it met at ten o'clock, and continued in deliberation for six hours, when the doors were opened, and Sir Robert Calder being called in, the Judge Advocate read the sentence, which, after recapitulating the charge, &c. in the usual form, states, "That the Court is of opinion, THAT THE CHARGE HAS BEEN PROVED, and that the conduct of Vice Admiral Sir ROBERT CALDER has been HIGHLY REPREHENSIBLE; but they are of opinion, THAT HIS CONDUCT HAS ARISEN FROM ERROR IN JUDGMENT, and not from cowardice or dissaffection; and therefore this Court doth order and adjudge, that the said Vice Admiral Sir ROBERT CALDER be SEVERELY REPRIMANDED, and he is hereby REPRIMANDED SEVERELY."

Sir Robert, during the whole of the trial, manifested an uncommon degree of firmness. In the examination of the witnesses he discovered a considerable degree of acuteness. He wore an undress uniform. When the sentence of the Court was delivered, it seemed to make a very deep impression upon him; and he retired evidently very much affected. He was accompanied by a great number of friends, and on descending from the deck of the Prince of Wales into his barge, scarcely lifted up his head, which was apparently bowed down by the weight of the sentence.

The Court was uncommonly crowded; and a general feeling pervaded the auditory, who sympathized with the Admiral, on the result of the trial.

Funeral

FUNERAL OF LORD VISCOUNT NELSON.

THE funeral obsequies of the illustrious NELSON have been solemnised in a stile of magnificence and grandeur, that does equal honour to the memory of the departed Hero, and to the feelings of a grateful nation. The preparations for the ceremony were ordered, by special royal authority, to be upon a scale the most splendid and extensive possible to be accomplished, and the public have participated in the same sentiments of regard for martial virtue, when they contemplated with admiration the most solemn, sublime, and affecting spectacle they ever witnessed. The article, though long, will be perused years hence with considerable interest.

On the 4th of December, the Victory, Capt. T. M. Hardy, arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar, with the remains of the immortal Nelson. It was intended by Lord Collingwood to have sent home the body by the Euryalus frigate; but the crew of the Victory remonstrated with his Lordship against parting with so precious a relick, and their feelings on such an occasion were kindly gratified. On the appearance of the Victory at St Helen's, all the ships there and in the harbour lowered their flags half-mast, and fired minute guns. As the ship had only jury-masts, and required other repairs, it was not till the 11th that she sailed for the Nore, where she arrived on the 28th. Next day the body was put on board one of the King's yachts, and carried up to Greenwich hospital, where most extensive preparations were made in the Painted Chamber for its lying in state.

On Sunday the 5th January, conformable to official orders issued from the Secretary of State's office, the public exhibition of the illustrious Nelson lying in state, accordingly commenced.—At an early hour in the morning, the road from the metropolis was covered with carriages and foot passengers of every description, as was also below bridge the River with boats filled with anxious spectators, and by nine o'clock the town of Greenwich was crowded with visitors of every rank and degree. It was not however till 12, after divine service, that the great gates of the Hospital were thrown open to admit the crowd that pressed for entrance.—A proper force of volunteers and police officers were stationed to prevent any confusion, and only 500 persons were to be suffered to pass at a time, who, having indulged their curiosity, were directed to go out at an opposite gate, while an equal number should succeed them. This order, however, was rendered unavailing, from the overwhelming crowd impetuously rushing forward, and bearing down every thing in its way. The scene now became very alarming. The most frightful female skrieks assailed the ear. Several persons were trodden under foot, and greatly hurt. One man had his eye literally torn out, by coming in contact with one of the gate posts. Vast numbers of Ladies and Gentlemen lost their shoes, hats, shawls, and the Ladies fainted in every direction. When those alarming perils were surmounted, the crowd had another difficulty to overcome before they could gratify their eager curiosity, namely, to ascend the great flight of steps which lead into the Painted Hall, where the solemn scene is exhibited. Happily no accident happened here during the whole of the day, which may be accounted for by the good conduct of the officers and privates belonging to the Greenwich volunteers. Every obstacle being overcome, the crowd passed upinto the Painted Chamber on the right hand side, and returned on the left.

The hall was hung with black cloth, and lighted up with 28 silver sconces, with two wax candles in each. Ascending seven steps, (at the upper end of the hall) the coffin appeared placed on a bier, covered likewise with black velvet, and very fully adorned with gilt nails. The foot of the coffin only was uncovered. At the head appeared the senatorial robes, &c. belonging to the deceased.

The inside coffin is composed of a fragment of the mainmast of the great French ship l'Orient, of 120 guns, which blew up in the battle of the Nile on the 1st of August 1798. It was picked up by order of Sir Edward Berry, and presented to the Admiral, who accepted and carefully preserved it for the purpose, as his Lordship declared, of being made his coffin. The intention has been actually fulfilled. This inside cof-

fin

fin is put into a leaden one, which is soldered up, and the whole placed in a large coffin of elm. Altogether it was computed to weigh more than four cwt.

The following were the principal ornaments and devices on the external coffin:—

The Head-Piece (No. 1.) is a correct copy of the allegorical engraving, lately published to the memory of Lord Nelson. It represents a monument supported by Eagles, the emblems of victory, with the portrait of the deceased Hero in basso relievo, surmounted by an Urn, containing his Ashes; over which reclines the figure of Grief. At the base are seen the British Lion, with one of his paws laid on the Gallic Cock, Sphinxes, and other trophies, intended to commemorate the memorable victory which the gallant Admiral obtained on the shores of Egypt, and to indicate, that he might fairly claim the sovereignty of the Ocean.

No. 2. Is a Viscount's Coronet.

(Next follows the plate with the inscription.)

No. 3. Is the first crest granted to him by his Majesty after the battle off Cape St Vincent, when his Lordship boarded and took the San Josef; the motto is "Faith and Works."

No. 4. Is a weeping Figure, a cast from an antique, wrapt up in drapery, &c. The face is hid, and it is altogether one of the most chaste and exquisite symbols of grief that we have ever seen.—All the foregoing ornaments and devices are on the lid of the coffin.

No. 5. Is affixed to the left-hand side of the coffin next to the head; it represents the British Lion holding the Union Flag.

No. 6. Is the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, with the motto "Tria juncta in Uno."

No. 7. Which is directly in the centre, is a beautiful composition of Britannia and Neptune, riding triumphant on the Ocean, drawn by Sea-horses, and led by Fame, while Neptune is pointing to a shield, which bears this motto, "Viro Immortali."

No. 8. Is the Order of St Ferdinand, which he received from the King of Naples, with its motto, "Fide et Merito."

No, 9. Is a Crocodile, an attribute of the glorious victory of the Nile.

No. 10. Is placed at the foot of the coffin; it is a Naval Trophy of appropriate composition.

No. 11. Is affixed on the right side of the coffin, towards the foot; it represents a Dolphin.

No. 12. Is the order of St Joachim, transmitted to him by the Emperor Paul, as Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, with its Motto, "Junxit nos Amor."

No. 13. In the centre, on the left hand, are again Britannia and Neptune, riding triumphant on the Ocean, drawn by Sea-horses, &c. as before.

No. 14. Is the Order of the Grand Crescent, which was transmitted to the Noble Admiral by the Imperial Sultan, after the glorious battle of the Nile.

No. 15. Is a Sphynx, the emblem of Egypt.

No. 16. At the the head of coffin other naval and military trophies, with his Lordship's arms on a shield.

The plate on the coffin was of solid gold, 13 inches by 9, and contained the following inscription:—

DEPOSITUM.

The Most Noble Lord HORATIO NELSON,
Viscount and Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of
Burnham Thorpe, in the County of Norfolk;
Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Hilborough in the said County;
Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;
Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of the Fleet;
and
Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean:
Also
Duke of Bronte in Sicily;
Knight Grand Cross of the Sicilian Order of St Ferdinand, and of Merit;
Member of the Ottoman Order of the Crescent;
Knight Grand Commander of the Order of St Joachim.
Born September 29, 1758.

After a series of transcendant and heroic Services, this Gallant Admiral fell gloriously in the moment of a brilliant and decisive victory over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st of October 1805.

Six

Six Gentlemen from the College of Arms were seated near the coffin, in full dress, bags and swords, two at the head and four at the foot, who were occasionally relieved by six others. 12 Naval officers in their uniform were also stationed round the body as mourners, and the whole area was lined by the Greenwich volunteers, with arms reversed, &c.

At a few paces from the coffin were placed ten flags, emblematical, with the word *Trafalgar* in the centre of each. At the foot of the coffin was a smaller flag, and on a direct line, at the platform, appeared one of the same description, but of much larger proportion. To do justice to the crowd, they were not wanting in respect. Every countenance expressed, more or less, the most becoming feelings on the occasion.

Notwithstanding the immense number of people who were gratified this day by admission to the solemn spectacle, and many other thousands of whom went away unsatisfied, at finding an entrance wholly impracticable; the concourse on Monday was even greater, and from nine in the morning, until four in the afternoon, the rushing torrent of the multitude was so impetuous, that numbers experienced similar disasters, and in many instances severely unfortunate; many were crushed in a dreadful manner, in the competition for entrance through passages so narrow; others were beaten down by the impetuosity of those who rushed forward from behind, and were severely trampled —in many cases almost to death.—Shoes, pattens, muffs, tippets, coat-sleeves, skirts of pelices and gowns, without number, were despoiled from their owners, and trampled in the mud: and, though the guards were more numerous, more vigilant and peremptory, than on Sunday, still it was scarcely possible to check the impetuosity of the multitude, or prevent the entrances to the great hall from being carried by force.

Within, however, all was conducted with order. The volunteers posted in the area of the elevated saloon, round the farther end of which the spectators passed to view the coffin, continued to urge onward the multitude at a quick pace; so that none could indulge more than a short and sorrowful glance at that mournful casket which contained, perhaps, the most brilliant of all the gems that ever decorated the Naval Crown of England.

Tuesday being the third day, the crowd of spectators was still greater and more eager for admission than on the former days. But the Governors of the Hospital had the precaution to get a large party of the King's life guards, who were judiciously posted in different divisions at the several avenues, which prevented the impetuosity of the multitude, by which the former serious accidents had happened. At the steps leading to the entrance of the great hall, the pressure was at one time so great, that several ladies fainted, and were carried out. No other mischief occurred. A great number of the nobility and of military gentlemen attended this day to pay their respects to the memory of departed heroism. A small alteration was made in the arrangement of the funeral saloon. The sable pall was cast from the coffin, which was fully exposed to view, with the cushion bearing the coronet placed upon it.

At four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a brig arrived at Greenwich from Chatham, with a chosen band of 60 seamen and marines, belonging to the Victory, under the command of Lieut. Brown, who were intended to join in the procession. Lord Hood, the Governor, being informed of their arrival, immediately proceeded to the north gate, accompanied by a party of the river fencibles, armed with their pikes, and ordered the heroes of Trafalgar to come on shore. The brig hauled alongside the quay, and the brave tars jumped ashore, amid the warmest acclamations of an immense multitude. His Lordship desired them to stow their baggage in a ward of the Hospital, (each of them having a hammock), and they should be gratified with a view of their heroic Leader's body lying in state, which he was sure, however, would be to them no pleasant sight. The brave fellows bowed assent to this remark. The hall being entirely cleared of strangers, they were accordingly conducted to the funeral scene. They eyed the coffin which contained the remains of their beloved hero, with melancholy admiration and respect, while the manly tears glistened in their eyes, and stole reluctant down their weather-beaten cheeks.

cheeks. On the return of this brave band to the parade in front, they were received by the river fencibles with presented pikes, while a deep and affecting silence reigned throughout the crowd during their march.

PROCESSION FROM GREENWICH TO THE ADMIRALTY.

Wednesday the 8th being the day appointed for the public funeral procession, at an early hour in the morning the road from town to Greenwich exhibited a numerous train of mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, in progress from the Admiralty to Greenwich, in which were the Admirals, Naval Officers, and Pursuivants at Arms, and other officers in the solemn procession. These were shortly afterwards followed by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, with the Master, Wardens, and Officers of the several companies, all in mourning, and in their respective carriages. The whole arrived at the western gate, in succession, about eleven o'clock, and were set down in order at the Governor's house.

The Life Guards, who had arrived at a much earlier hour in the morning, were posted at the gates; and persons not connected with the ceremony were not permitted to enter.

At twelve, the whole of the persons appointed to attend the ceremonial being arrived, a gun was fired from one of the River Fencible boats, as the appointed signal for an immediate assemblage in the Great Painted Chamber, whence the corpse was to be conveyed.

A lane of guards, consisting of the Greenwich and Deptford Volunteers, was formed across the grass plat between the houses of the Governor and Deputy Governor, to the northern gate, opening to the River; another lane was also formed by the River Fencibles, armed with their swords and pikes, from the Volunteer line to the entrance of the Painted Chamber.

At half past twelve precisely, the procession began to move forwards, passing through the lines of Volunteers, who received it with presented arms.

The whole passed onward through the north gate, down the steps, to the River side, along the causeway, and to the barges, the drums and trumpets halting, and continuing to play.

The body being placed on board the State Barge, the several members of the procession took their places on board their appointed barges, when the Lord Mayor of London, Corporation, &c. proceeded from the Painted Chamber, uncovered, to the River side, and went on board their respective barges, appropriately decorated for this solemn occasion, the great bell over the south east colonade chiming a funeral peal the whole time.

The ceremonial for the public funeral procession having been arranged at the Herald's office, by command of his Majesty, and published in the London Gazette, the solemnity accordingly took place in the following order:—

First Barge—covered with black cloth.
Drums—Two Trumpets, with their banners in the steerage.
The Standard at the head—the Guidon (borne by Captain Durham,) and supported by two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, in full uniform coats, with black waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, and crape round their arms and hats.
Two Pursuivants of Arms, in close mourning, with their tabards over their cloaks, and hatbands with scarfs.
Servants of the deceased in mourning.

Second Barge—covered with black cloth.
Four Trumpets in the steerage.
Officers of Arms, habited as those in the first barge, bearing the Surcoat, Target, and Sword, Helm and Crest, and the Gauntlet and Spurs of the deceased.
The Banner of the deceased, as a Knight of the Bath, at the head, (borne by Capt. Rotheram.)
The Great Banner with the Augmentations, (borne by Captain Moorsom,) and supported by two Lieutenants habited as those in the first barge.

Third Barge—covered with black velvet, the top adorned with plumes of black feathers, and in the centre, upon four shields, the Arms of the deceased, joining in point, a Viscount's Coronet. Three Bannerolls of the family lineage of the deceased, on each side, affixed to the external parts of the barge.

Six

Six trumpets, with their banners as before in the steerage.

Six Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, habited as those in the other barges—one on each Banneroll.

THE BODY, covered with a large sheet, and a pall of velvet, adorned with Six Escutcheons.

Clarencieux, King of Arms, habited as the other officers of Arms, and bearing at the head of the Body a Viscount's Coronet, upon a black velvet cushion.

At the head of the barge the Union Flag of the United Kingdom borne by Capt. ———.

Fourth Barge—covered with black cloth.

Chief Mourner—Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart.

Train Bearer to the Chief Mourner—Hon. Captain Blackwood.

Supporters to the Chief Mourner—Admirals Lords Hood and Radstock.

Six Assistant Mourners—Vice-Admirals Caldwell, Hamilton, Nugent, Bligh, Sir Roger Curtis, and Sir C. M. Pole, Barts.

Four Supporters of the Pall—Vice-Admirals Whitshed, Savage, Taylor, and Rear-Admiral E. Harvey.

Six bearers of the Canopy—Rear Admirals Alymer, Domett, T. Wells, Drury, Sir Isaac Coffin, and Sir W. H. Douglas;

All in mourning cloaks over their respective full uniform coats, black waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, crape round their arms and hats.

The Banner of Emblems (borne by Captain T. M. Hardy,) and supported by two Lieutenants habited as those in the other Barges.

The State barge was rowed by 24 seamen of the Victory, the other barges by picked men from the hospital.

The barge of his Majesty, and that of the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, followed singly; and immediately after, the Lord Mayor in the City State Barge, followed by the barges of the several companies of the City of London, singly, according to their rank; their respective colours *half-staff*.

The private barges which followed the Lord Mayor's, were the barge with the Committee specially appointed by the Corporation of London on occasion of the funeral; the barge of the Corporation for improving the navigation of the river Thames; and the respective barges of the companies of Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Tailors, Ironmongers, Stationers, and Apothecaries.

The procession was flanked by gunboats and row-boats of the River Fencibles; three of which preceded to keep the river clear for the line of procession, and three guarded the rear.

The *coup d'œil* was sublime and impressive beyond description. The mournful attire, more or less deep, from a crape on the arm, to the very deepest; the oars painted black, the minute guns of the River Fencibles, and those of the Tower while the procession passed it, the splendid barges of the City Companies decorated with the flags of all nations, but above all, the immense crowd assembled on every side to behold a sight which gave rise to sensations at once the most mournful and the most exalted: all these things combined, excited ideas never perhaps before felt together, and impressed the mind with feelings the most awful, the most sublime, and most interesting.

The whole in the above order, with the flood tide in their favour, though the wind against them, proceeded up the River for London; the boats of the River Fencibles firing minute guns the whole way to Whitehall stairs, where the procession arrived precisely at half past three. The whole of the boats then drew up, and formed columns, in the order of a crescent, suffering the barge with the body to shoot a-head, and pass the stairs some short distance. It then tacked, and brought to at the landing place, when the coffin was landed and received with military honours, under a sable canopy, decorated with the armorial insignia of the deceased, &c. sent from the Admiralty for its reception.

The different members of the procession then landed in their order, and formed in Whitehall Yard, in the same arrangement in which they proceeded from Greenwich Hospital. The procession was here joined by Garter Principal King at arms, who took his station immediately after the corpse; and the coffin being placed on a bier, carried by eight seamen of the Victory, the whole

whole moved towards the Admiralty, where a clear and extensive area was kept, by parties of the military, horse and foot; and the whole entered, in a solemn pace, the Admiralty gate; when the body was conveyed into the apartment on the left of the Great Hall, called the Captain's room, which was lighted with forty-six wax lights fitted in sconces, and, on each side the coffin, were six candles. On the top of the coffin were placed the coronet and cushion. The Rev. Mr Scott, chaplain of the Victory, who has sat up every night with the corpse, since it has lain in state, remained with it the whole of the night in the Admiralty.

The Lord Mayor, Corporation, &c. did not land at Whitehall-stairs, but proceeded in their barges to Palace-yard stairs, where they landed, and returned in their carriages to the city. The boats of the River Fencibles, and others of the procession, except the city barges, returned in order with the tide down stream, firing minute guns the whole way; and, by six o'clock, the streets were quite clear of the populace.

Procession to St Paul's.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

Long before day light the whole metropolis might be said to be in motion. Carriages were driving in every direction with families of the first distinction; and groupes of men, women, and children of every class and description, felt so much interest in the scene, that they flocked together from every quarter, for many miles round London, hoping to have at least a glance of the wonderful spectacle. In the principal streets thro' which the procession was to pass, the crowd was beyond calculation. The day dawned (and continued throughout) bright and cheering, when all the tops of the houses, and every window from the Admiralty to St Paul's, were instantly filled with spectators. A paviour, one Johnson, had undertaken to clean the streets, and gravel them all over in 24 hours; and by the assistance of a vast number of labourers, so well did he conduct the business, that the Herculean task was completely accomplished before nine in the morning.

About eight o'clock, a detachment of 48 seamen belonging to the Victory, and 48 pensioners from Greenwich hospital, arrived in cars in St James's park, to take their appointed stations in the procession. At same time, a numerous detachment of the royal artillery at Woolwich, with their field-pieces, marched over Westminster bridge to St James's Park, where they took post on the right of the troops previously assembled, consisting of the 21st, 31st, and 79th regiments infantry. The 92d, or Duke of Gordon's Highlanders, a corps which particularly signalized itself in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, drew up in Westminster-road, facing Mount-row, and soon after followed the royal artillery. In St James's Park were two batalions of foot guards, four squadrons of life guards, the 10th, or Prince of Wales's light dragoons, 14th and 17th.

By ten o'clock, all the volunteer corps within the bills of mortality had taken the stations allotted to them; and so well was this part of the business managed, that no vacancy was left between any corps. The volunteer musters were particularly strong on this occasion, and amounted to upwards of 20,000. Along with four regiments of regulars, they formed a double line on both sides all the way from the Admiralty to the Cathedral. The Duke of Sussex was at the head of the Loyal North Britons, stationed near Bedford street in the Strand. All the Standards were hung with black crape, the officers and men wearing the same round their left arms.

Before nine o'clock, according to notification from the Herald's office, the carriages of the nobility and gentry who were to join the procession, were assembled in St James's Park, and duly marshalled according to the established order of precedency. The dress ordered to be worn, was mourning, without weepers, and with mourning swords; the Knights of the several orders to wear their respective collars, and the naval and military officers in their full uniforms, with crape round their arms and hats.

At half past ten, the procession began to move from the front of the Admiralty, in the following order:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, with his Marshal's Staff, led the line.

Three squadrons of 10th dragoons.

Part

Part of the 79th Regiment.
The band playing "Rule Britannia," drums muffled.
92d Regiment, in echelons—a considerable depth between each—Colours with Egypt on them, hung with crape—band playing muffled.
The Buffs—drums muffled, playing the dead march in Saul.
Rest of the 79th Regiment, Officers all with Black Scarfs—Colours in crape.
The 21st Regiment.
Rest of the 10th Dragoons—Officers on horseback, with black cloaks—Trumpets sounding at intervals.
14th Dragoons.—17th Dragoons.
2d dragoons, or Scots Greys.
Trumpets preceding them sounding a dead march.
Horse Artillery.
With Guns and Tumbrills.

The civil procession immediately commenced in the following order:—

Marshal's men, on foot, to clear the way.
Messenger of the College of Arms, in a mourning cloak, with a badge of the College on his shoulder, his staff tipped with silver, and furled with sarsnet.
Six Conductors, in mourning cloaks, with black staves headed with Viscounts coronets.
Forty-eight pensioners from Greenwich Hospital, two and two, in mourning-cloaks, with badges of the crests of the deceased on the shoulders, and black staves in their hands.
Forty-eight seamen of his Majesty's ship the Victory, two and two, in their ordinary dress, with black neck handkerchiefs and stockings, and crapes in their hats.
Watermen of the deceased, in black coats with their badges.
Drums and Fifes.—Drum Major.
Trumpets,—Serjeant Trumpeter.
Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms (alone in a mourning coach), in close mourning, with his tabard over his cloak, black silk scarf, hatband and gloves.
The Standard borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a Captain of the Royal Navy, supported by two Lieutenants, in their full uniform coats, with black cloth waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, and crape round their arms and hats.
Trumpets.
Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms (alone in a mourning coach) habited as Rouge Croix.
The Guidon borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a Captain of the Royal Navy (Capt. Durham) supported by two Lieutenants, dressed as those who bear and support the standard.
Servants of the deceased, in mourning, in a mourning coach.
Officers of his Majesty's Wardrobe, in mourning coaches.
Trumpets.
Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant of Arms (alone, in a mourning coach), habited as Blue Mantle.
The Banner of the deceased as a Knight of the Bath, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a Captain of the Royal Navy (Capt. Rotheram) supported by two Lieutenants, dressed as those who support the Guidon.
Officers who attended the body while it lay in state at Greenwich, in mourning coaches.
(Here followed the private persons in the procession, according to their precedency, from Knights Bachelors to the Prince of Wales, the juniors always going first.)
A Herald (alone in a mourning coach) habited as the other Officers of Arms.
The Great Banner, born in front of a mourning coach, in which were Captain Moorsom, and two Lieutenants, as with the other banners.
Gauntlet and Spurs, Helmet and Crest, Target Sword, and Surcoat, in front of four mourning coaches, in which were Heralds, habited as before.
A mourning coach, in which the Coronet of the deceased, on a black velvet cushion, was borne by Clarencieux King of Arms, habited as before, and attended by two Gentlemen Ushers.
The Six Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, habited as before, bearing the bannerolls, in two mourning coaches.
The six Admirals, in like habits, bearing the canopy, in two mourning coaches.
The four Admirals, in like habits, supporting the Pall, in a mourning coach.
(These were the same as in the procession from Greenwich.)

THE

THE BODY,

Covered with a black velvet Pall, adorned with six Escutcheons, under a Canopy, and placed on a Funeral Car, decorated with Escutcheons, Bannerolls, and Emblematical Devices, the Car drawn by six led horses.

Garter Principal King of Arms (in a mourning coach), habited as the other Officers of Arms, with his Sceptre, attended by two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Chief Mourner, Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. (as Admiral of the Fleet), in a long mourning cloak, with his two Supporters, Admirals Lord Hood and Radstock, and his Trainbearer, Hon. Capt. Blackwood, all in mourning cloaks, over their full uniform coats, black waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, crape round their arms and hats.

Six assistant mourners, Vice-Admirals Caldwell, Hamilton, Nugent, Bligh, Sir Roger Curtis, and Sir C. M. Pole, (in two mourning coaches) in mourning cloaks as before.

Norroy King of Arms, (in a mourning coach) habited as the other Officers of Arms.

The Banner of Emblems, in front of a mourning coach, in which were Capt. T. M. Hardy, and two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, as with the other Banners.

Relations of the Deceased in mourning coaches.

Officers of the Navy and Army, according to their respective ranks, the Seniors nearest the Body.

The servants, who attended the carriages in the Procession, in mourning, or with silk or crape hatbands and gloves.

Some of the Royal Dukes carriages were filled with Equerries or Officers belonging to the Household, others were empty; the Prince of Wales had two carriages in his place in the procession; the first carried Mr Sheridan and some other Gentlemen belonging to the establishment of the Prince; in the last the Prince himself was seated, with the Duke of Clarence on his left, the Earl Moira and another nobleman in the front.—Before the Princes of the Blood were seen the following persons:

The Lord President of the Council.

Dukes—Norfolk, Earl Marshal; Devonshire, St Alban's, and Montrose.

Marquisses of Douglas and Blandford.

Earls—Dartmouth, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; Buckinghamshire, Scarborough, Leicester, Cowper, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Winchelsea, Moira, Westmeath, Fife, Besborough, Clancarty, Darnley, and two more.

Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Viscounts—Sidmouth, Gosford, Chetwynd, Hawarden, Melville, Hampden, Sydney, and three others.

Eldest Sons of Earls—Lord Ossulston, Viscount Castlereagh, Viscount Kirkwall, and Lord Delvin.

Younger sons of Marquisses—Lord Henry Petty, Lord Henry Moore, Bishop of Exeter.

Barons—Lord Hawkesbury, Mulgrave, Hutchinson, Holland, De Blaquiere, Aston, and four others.

Eldest Sons of Viscounts—Hon. Henry Hood, and Hon. Thomas Knox.

Younger Sons of Earls—Hon. ——— Bennet, Hon. Col Fermor, and Hon. Alexander Murray.

Eldest Sons of Barons—Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw.

Privy Councillors—Right Hon. William Windham, Sir William Scott, Knt. and George Tierney.

Younger Sons of Barons—Hon. Cha. James Fox, Richard Ryder, and Christopher Hely Hutchinson.

Relations of the Deceased.

Earl Nelson, Viscount Merton, Thomas Bolton, Esq. Geo. Matcham, Esq. Thomas Bolton, jun. Esq. Geo. Matcham, jun. Esq. T. French Berney, Esq. Rev. Robert Rolfe, Hon. G. Walpole, Hon. H. Walpole.

The following is a general view of their Numbers.

Peers, Peers' Sons, and Privy-Councillors, 51. Baronets, 17. Knights of the Bath, 2. Law Officers, 2. Serjeatns at Law, 2. Knights Batchelors, 5. Officers of the Household of the deceased, &c. 20. Divines, 57. Esquires, about 209. Naval officers, 164. Total, 529.

When the procession came to Temple-bar, the gates were shut; they were, however, presently opened, and the Lord Mayor, mounted on horseback, and bare-headed, took his place in the line immediately after the Prince of Wales.

Wales. The Sword of State was carried before his Lordship, and his immediate attendants were all uncovered. The Court of Aldermen followed in carriages, and thus by slow degrees the cavalcade attained the front of the Cathedral about three o'clock. Inside of the rails, some time was consumed in arranging the order of procession up the great steps, pursuant to the published regulations. At length every thing being settled, and each mourner in his proper situation, the procession ascended the steps at a slow and solemn pace.

The six Conductors, forty-eight pensioners from Greenwich Hospital, and forty-eight Seamen of the Victory, ascended the steps, divided, and ranged on each side, without the great west door; the rest of the Procession entered the Church, and divided on either side according to their ranks; those who had proceeded first remaining nearest the door. The Officers of Arms, and the Bearers of the Banners, with their Supporters, entered the Choir, and stood within, near the door; and, as there was not sufficient space in the Choir to admit a large portion of the procession, the Nobility, Great Officers of State, Dukes of the Blood Royal, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, only proceeded into the Choir, with those who had especial duties in the solemnity. Near the entrance of the Church, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, fell into the procession immediately after the Great Banner, and before the Heralds who bore the trophies.

The Prince remained in the Choir about half an hour, and then returned towards the western door, to join the procession when the corpse should arrive. In this quarter his Royal Highness remained bare-headed for nearly half an hour, when the corpse entered about a quarter past three. The body was borne into the church and choir by eight seamen of the Victory, followed by the Chief Mourner and two Admirals his supporters; the pall supported by four Admirals, and the canopy by six.

The Chief Mourner, and his two supporters, were seated on chairs at the head of the body, and the six assistant Mourners, and four Supporters of the Pall, on stools on each side. The relations of the deceased also sat near them in the Choir. The Officers of the Navy and Army, who followed in the procession, remained in the body of the church.

The carpet and cushion (on which the trophies were afterwards deposited) were laid by the Gentleman Usher, on a table placed near the grave, and behind the place to be occupied by the Chief Mourner.

The coronet and cushion, borne by Clarencieux King of Arms, were laid on the body, and the canopy borne over it. The bearers of the bannerolls stood near those of the banners.

On the entrance of the body into the church, Dr Croft's burial service was performed until it arrived in the choir. The voices, to the number of 88, 26 of them boys, then sung, "*I am the Resurrection,*" without the organ. The effect of this solemn and sublime music, exceeds all description; it was sung most correctly in time, by a number of principal singers.

This part of the service was finished just as they had got under the organ loft. The funeral service then commenced by the Bishop of Lincoln (Dean of St Paul's,) within the choir, which occupied near an hour; after which, as the corpse was carrying to the grave, the Gentlemen of the Choir went up to a temporary orchestra, erected in the front of the organ, where they performed a new *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis*, composed for the occasion by Mr Attwood. Dr Greene's funeral anthem was then sung. The organ afterwards began to play a solemn dirge, composed for the occasion by Mr Attwood, as the body moved from the choir to the grave.

After the dirge was finished, the burial service, composed by Dr Croft and Henry Purcel, was sung by the gentlemen over the grave, as well as by those in the orchestra. The whole concluded with a selection from Handel's *Funeral Anthem*, which was extremely grand and appropriate. Indeed every thing was conducted with such regularity and precision, as to confer equal honour on those who planned and those who executed it.

During the service in the choir, the dome of the cathedral was lighted up by 160 brilliant patent lamps, suspended upon an ingeniously contrived frame from

from the centre of the dome, which produced a very striking effect. While the last service was performing at the grave, the chief mourner stood at the head of the coffin, surrounded by the assistant mourners, the Prince of Wales, and his royal brothers, on the right, and Earl Nelson, with the other relations of the deceased, on the left. The nobility and those who had places in the procession stood behind round the dome.

And now commenced the most impressive, the most awful and affecting part of the whole ceremony: the coffin was uncovered, and the coronet placed upon it; the moment was approaching that was to consign to his last home the mortal remains of a consummate hero; the degree of light was sufficient to give effect to the splendour and magnificence of the scene, but not to afford a distinct view of its actual limits, so that the mind insensibly was impressed with that image of sublimity which belongs to infinity.

At thirty-three minutes past five, the coffin was lowered into the grave, whither it was followed by the regrets of all that witnessed the affecting scene. Every bosom heaved with unfeigned emotions of sorrow and gratitude; and if that moment were to be the last, every soul of the 10,000, that were present, would be willing and sincere witnesses to the merits of the departed Hero. Oh! immortal NELSON! If it were possible for thy spirit to hover over the place where thy remains are deposited, what bliss ecstatic must thou not have enjoyed in the contemplation of the tribute of feeling and respect paid to thy memory by all descriptions of thy fellow-subjects!

Garter King of Arms then proclaimed the style, and the Comptroller, Treasurer, and Steward of the deceased, breaking their staves, gave the pieces to Garter, who threw them into the grave.

The standard, banners, bannerolls, and trophies, were then deposited on the table behind the Chief Mourner; and the procession being arranged by the officers of arms, returned. The whole assembly then gradually withdrew from the scene, deeply penetrated with the feelings which the awful ceremony was calculated to inspire.

The Funeral Car was, to use (and not improperly) a nautical expression, from stem to stern, nearly twelve feet in length, resembling the hull of the Victory man of war—the name of that ship being inscribed in its proper place; the word "Trafalgar" on each side, and "Nile" on its head, which was formed by a figure of the Goddess of Victory. On the deck were raised three platforms, one over the other, on the upper of which was placed the splendid coffin with the body, which has been already accurately described, partly covered by a magnificent velvet pall, over which rose a most tastefully constructed canopy, to an elevation of above twenty feet from the ground, surmounted by rich plumes of black feathers. The canopy was supported at the corners by four palm-trees, the stems of silver, and the foliage of burnished gold. On the entablature on each side was the appropriate motto of the arms of Lord Nelson,—"*Palmam qui meruit, ferat,*" over which was some elegant silver scroll work, in the Greek taste. The car was drawn by six led horses, in funeral trappings.

We have now only to remark on this extraordinary occasion, the wonderful order and regularity which were uniformly preserved throughout the whole of this interesting ceremony. The arrangement in every department had been planned with so much judgement, in regard to practicability, that with the exception of such unavoidable obstructions as the presence of so large an assemblage of persons must necessarily create, no confusion or inconvenience ensued, nor was any impediment encountered, and to the honour of the country be it said, that of all the public exhibitions that ever drew together so vast a concourse of all classes, ages and sexes, did ever less of riot, disorder, or tumult, occur. In St Paul's, though the number exceeded 10,000, the utmost decorum uniformly prevailed. We lament to state, that on the first day several melancholy accidents happened on the water. A boat was run down off Lambeth, when three men were unfortunately drowned; and a young woman with a child in her arms, fell off a lighter near the Temple, and both shared the same fate.

Scor-

Scottish Chronicle.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

ON Tuesday Jan. 14 this Society held their half yearly general meeting, in terms of their charter, at their hall in Edinburgh, when upwards of 100 members attended. The Earl of Dalhousie, Vice President, in the chair. Lord Primrose, Lord Glenbervie, and 28 gentlemen were admitted members. Sir John Sinclair stated, that he had had the honour of receiving a letter from his R. H. the Duke of Sussex and Earl of Inverness, approving in high terms of the institution, and wishing to be admitted a member. The Society accordingly elected his R. H. an honorary member by a shew of hands, and ordered his name to be put at the head of the list. The Rt. Hon. George Rose was likewise elected an honorary member. Thereafter the Duke of Argyll was re-elected President, and the Marquis of Lorn, the Earls of Dalhousie, Moira, and Mansfield, Vice Presidents for the current year. Donald M'Lauchlan, Esq. Secretary.

The Board of Directors' report for last year was then read by the Secretary, by which it appeared that a number of essays had been received, (for which premiums had been adjudged) containing much useful information on different subjects, particularly on the species of our native plants and grasses most proper for cultivation, the properties and uses of peat moss, and the diseases of sheep; the Society directed these to be published in the 3d vol. of their transactions. On hearing the report of the Treasurer's accounts, the Meeting was gratified to find that the funds were so considerably increased, that a larger sum could be voted this year for premiums than on any former one.

The Treasurer then stated, that their noble President, the Duke of Argyll, actuated by a truly patriotic spirit, and in pursuance of his intention formerly announced, had lodged with him the sum of 1000l. for the purpose of beginning and establishing a fund under the patronage and management of the Society, for the education of the younger sons of Highland gentlemen for the navy:—That his Grace had been induced to make this generous donation, from observing that comparatively few gentlemen from the Highlands entered into this honourable profession, which his Grace attributed to the expence of the necessary education, and their maintenance while midshipmen. His Grace considered that gentlemen of that country becoming officers of rank in the navy, would be an inducement to the people of the Highlands and Islands to engage in the service as seamen, where, as in the army, they would have an opportunity of being under the command of those to whom they felt a natural attachment.—The Society expressed, in the strongest terms, their approbation of his Grace's liberality and patriotism, so well becoming his high rank and dignity, and so consonant to his uniform conduct.—And directed the noble Chairman to write a letter to his Grace, thanking him for his munificent donation, and expressing a hope that an example so truly praiseworthy would be followed by many other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Society, so that the institution now so nobly founded by his Grace, would not only be useful to those who were the objects of it, but would ultimately prove beneficial by adding to the naval strength of the empire. The Society remitted to the Directors, to consider and arrange a plan for the management of the Fund, and for promoting its increase.

Sir John Sinclair then rose, and expressed the satisfaction he felt at being able to lay before the Society, the printed sheets of the Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, with a Latin translation; the whole of which work would be completed in about three months. This publication he was persuaded would not only remove the doubts which had been entertained, regarding the authenticity of these poems, but would also tend to excite a greater desire, than had lately prevailed, to be acquainted with Gaelic literature, with the music by which the Gaelic Poetry was generally accompanied, and with the language which contained those ancient effusions of natural feeling and genius. He would therefore submit the following motion,

"That this General Meeting do instruct the Directors to take under their consideration the most effectual means of collecting and of preserving what yet remains of Gaelic literature and Music; and also take such steps, as may seem most advisable, for preparing and publishing a Gaelic Dictionary:—That a general subscription for defraying the expence be opened among the Members of the Society, and other friends of literature, both at home and abroad, and that the Directors are hereby authorised to subscribe One Hundred Guineas in the name of the Society."

Sir John MacGregor Murray stated his conviction, that the object of it was of great

great national importance; that he was satisfied a store of music, with some valuable gleanings of Gaelic literature, might still be collected.

"I am old enough," said Sir John, "to have been delighted in successive seasons, before any translation was heard of, with many of the poems, which have been the subject of so much discussion, and I am happy to find that the publication of them in the original Gaelic, is now in such forwardness. Without pretending to be a critic in Gaelic, I know so much of it as to enable me, if necessary, to shew that in very many instances, even the talents of Mr MacPherson had proved unequal to do justice to his original. I believe no gentleman will be found, who is enabled, from a proper knowledge of the Gaelic language, fully to perceive and enjoy the incomparable beauties of these poems in the original, and has compared them with MacPherson's translation, who is not convinced that he was not the author of that original. I am most anxious that the Gaelic language, which possesses so much energy and excellence, should be preserved, and I think the publication of a proper dictionary will contribute greatly to that object."

Sir J. M. Murray concluded by giving the motion his most decided support; which was unanimously approved, and the Directors instructed accordingly.

The Secretary stated, that a Committee having been some time ago appointed for collecting the ancient Scottish music, General Robertson of Lude had, at the request of the Committee, sent to the Society two Harps, long preserved in his family, one of them brought from Argyleshire in 1460, the other a present from Mary Queen of Scots to a Lady of the family of Lude. That Mr Gun, of Edinburgh, who had turned his attention much to the subject of our ancient music and musical instruments, besides being a general scholar, had, at the desire of the Committee, drawn up a paper, which threw much light upon the objects of their enquiry, and containing a description of these harps.

The Meeting voted their thanks to General Robertson, for his ready attention to the request of the Committee; and recommended to the Directors to have Mr Gun's paper, with proper drawings of these harps, published in the Society's Transactions, and empowered the Directors to give a suitable recompence to Mr Gun for his ingenious treatise.

Mr Stewart of Allanton called the attention of the Society to a treatise lately published by Mr Wm. Aiton, Strathaven, entitled, "On the Origin, Qualities, and Cultivation of *Moss Earth*," which he stated to possess great merit, and would prove particularly useful to practical farmers: it had been read by many Members of the Society, and others, who understood the subject, and was generally approved of: That this subject, being one to which the Society had particularly directed its attention, and had offered high premiums; he submitted to the Society the propriety of taking some notice of the author, and recommending the work to public attention.

General Dirom, Mr Hagart of Cairnmuir, and other Gentlemen, having expressed their conviction of the utility and merit of Mr Aiton's essay; the Meeting authorised the Directors to afford such encouragement for the publication of a second edition as they should think proper.

The Secretary stated that General Vallancy had lately transmitted to the Society some additional publications of the Dublin Society, with others of his own. The Society expressed their acknowledgements to that respectable and learned Gentleman for his continued attention, and recommended to the Secretary to communicate to him any additional publications made by the Society.

In the afternoon, about fifty of the Members attended the anniversary Dinner, at Fortune's Tavern, Sir John Sinclair, Bart. in the Chair, when many loyal, constitutional and appropriate toasts were drank.

Court of Justiciary.

Monday Dec. 23. came on the trial of Andrew Belch, banker and merchant in Glasgow, accused of forging indorsations on several bills, at the instance of Mr James Dundas, accountant in Edinburgh, trustee on the sequestrated estate of the Merchant Banking Co. of Stirling; when objections were stated to the relevancy, and to the title to pursue, upon which the Court ordered informations upon these points. On the 3d Jan. the Court advised the informations, and unanimously found Mr Dundas had no sufficient title to pursue the action, upon the facts charged in the libel, the same being only with the concourse, and not at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, and therefore dismissed the complaint, and the pannel from the bar, and found him entitled to expences.—Mr Belch was, however, recommitted on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, and subornation of perjury, but was afterwards liberated on bail.

Thursday the 9th Jan. came on the trial of Joseph Tod, labourer, for horse-stealing and highway robbery, when the pannel having

having pleaded guilty, the Jury found him guilty accordingly, and the Court ordained him to be transported beyond seas for life.

Friday the 10th, Thomas Watling, some time painter in Dumfries, was tried for forging and uttering or vending, notes in imitation of the five pound notes of the Bank of Scotland. The prisoner pled *not guilty*. After two or three witnesses had been examined, the Lord Advocate intimated, that he believed he could not bring home the crime of uttering to the pannel; he therefore declined proceeding farther in the cause. The Lord Justice Clerk then shortly addressed the Jury, who returned a verdict finding the libel *not proven*, on which the pannel was dismissed from the bar.

John Binns, soldier in the 2d West York regiment of militia, who was indicted to stand trial before the High Court of Justiciary, for a rape on Jean Eason, near Moreham, on the 23d September last, was married to her on the 10th by a Magistrate, and has since been set at liberty.

Wednesday January 8, the Town Council of Edinburgh unanimously elected Archibald Campbell Esq. to be City Treasurer, vacant by the death of James Dewar, Esq.—and also elected John Fairbairn, Esq. to be a Councillor, in character of fourth Old Bailie of said city.

On Thursday Jan. 2d the Town Council of Edinburgh unanimously elected Mr Carson, Rector of the grammar school of Dumfries, to be one of the Masters of the High School, in room of Mr Christison.

The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge held their annual meeting on the 2d Jan. when the Rt. Hon. Lord Napier was re-elected President, Alexander Duncan, Esq. W. S. Treasurer, and the Rev. John Campbell, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, was elected Secretary of the Society.

The Committee for managing the subscriptions have remitted to the Patriotic Fund in London, Six Thousand Pounds, in part of the sums already collected.

The Committee for the erection of Lord Nelson's Monument are taking every necessary step to forward this measure. Mr Nasmyth has made a drawing of the intended Monument on the Caltonhill, as well as a sketch, exhibiting from Prince's Street the grandeur of its effect, and which the Sub-Committee have ordered to be engraved, for the general inspection of the public.

We regret to find, that notwithstanding the penalties of the law, and the universal public reprobation of duelling, the practice still continues as frequent as ever. Among military men, the nice point of honour may be admitted as some excuse for their having recourse to such a mode of justifying hasty words or actions. But in the civil lines of life, the practice has met with just and general condemnation.

On Thursday Jan. 9, a duel was fought on Portobello Sands, between Major Tulloch and Capt. Mackay, both of the 10th or Inverness-shire regt. of militia, when the Major unfortunately received a ball in his thigh, which had nearly proved fatal,—as notwithstanding the assistance of the most skilful surgeons, it was not extracted till the fifth day after. The Major is now in a fair way of recovery. The cause of the quarrel was some hasty expressions by the Major to Capt. Mackay, which the latter considered as reflecting upon his character as a gentleman.

On Thursday Jan. 16th, another duel was fought on Musselburgh Links, between two young gentlemen, merchants in Leith, when, after exchanging two rounds without effect, the seconds interfered, and the matter was adjusted. The cause of this quarrel was a dispute at a game at cards.

On the 20th Dec. a meeting of the same kind took place near Liverpool, between Col. Bolton of a Volunteer Corps, and Major Brookes of the Liverpool Fusileers, when the latter was shot through the head at the first fire, and died on the spot. It was an old quarrel, and they had been bound over to keep the peace, and their bond only expired the day of the duel.

On the 1st of January, another meeting took place near Nottingham, between Ensign Butler of the 36th regt. and Ensign Brown on the recruiting service, when the latter was shot through the heart, and instantly expired.

A melancholy accident happened near Queensferry, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7. A King's boat having gone out with Mr Petrie, the Surveyor, and the following seamen, viz.—Wm Annan, James Davidson, William Neil, Thomas Neil, and James Muckle—they were out for some time, when Mr Petrie went ashore on business, but ordered Mr Annan, his depute, to go and visit a sloop; they had not proceeded far, when a sudden squall came on, which upset the boat, when all on board perished, except Thomas Neil, who was picked up by the sloop they were going to visit. They have all left large families to lament their loss. A subscription was immediately opened for their wives and families.

The Life Boat procured for Fraserburgh, by subscription, is safely arrived there. It was on Monday the 20th December during a severe gale, launched, and without the least hesitation manned by Mr John Dalrymple,

rymple, ship-builder in Frasersburgh, and ten seamen belonging to the port, who, for experience sake, and much to their credit, rowed some considerable distance among the breakers; and although the sea ran very high, they returned without shipping a single sea; full of confidence from the security which they felt in the boat. On this occasion, no other boat would have lived in the sea; and at a place where so many wrecks happen, it is to be hoped this ingenious invention may be the means of saving many valuable lives.

On Saturday the 4th January, a boy, with a horse and cart, in crossing the water of Leith, at the ford below Stockbridge, was carried down by the violence of the stream, and unfortunately drowned. The horse got out alive.

Early on Thursday morning the 9th, John Thomson, driver of the Carlisle long coach, on the way from Cumnock to Kilmarnock, fell off and was killed on the spot. The guard, owing to the inclemency of the weather, having gone inside, the horses ran near two miles before he was missed.

Military Appointments.

Major-General the Marquis of Huntly, is appointed Colonel of the 42d regiment of foot, in room of Sir Hector Monro deceased; Major-General the Hon. John Hope, Colonel of the 92d, and Lieut.-Gen. Napier Christie, Col. Com. of a battalion on of the 60th.

Lieut. Gen. Geo. Nugent to be Col. of the 62d regiment, vice Gen. Mathew deceast, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Ross to be Col. of the 86th regt. vice Nugent.

Gen. Sir Geo. Prevost is appointed Lieut. Governor of Portsmouth, in room of the Hon. John Hope, appointed to a command on the continent.

DEATHS.

1804, *Aug.* 21. Of the wounds he received in the Hon. Col. Monson's retreat, John Burgh, Esq. of Eastmiln, surgeon to the 5th regt. of native infantry, Bengal: And soon thereafter his brother, Capt. A. Burgh, of the 8th regt of native infantry Bengal.

Dec. 24. At Kotch, in Bengal, Lieutenant Robert Davidson, of the 12th regiment of Native Infantry, eldest son of Robert Davidson, Esq. of Pinnacle-hill.

1805. *July* 9. At Calcutta, Capt. Robert Brown, of the Bengal artillery, son of the late Mr John Brown, merchant in Glasgow.

July 15. At Delhi, Capt. George Carnegie, fourth son of the late George Carnegie, Esq. of Pittarow.

Aug. 10. At Berbice, Patrick Keith, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. Mr Keith, Golspy, Sutherlandshire.

At Charlestown, South Carolina, Mrs Haig, wife of Mr David Haig.

At New York, aged 83, Israel Wilkes, Esq. brother of the celebrated John Wilkes, Esq.

At Antigua, of the yellow fever, Capt. T. Henry Gray, of the 96th regiment.

Oct. 11. At St Helena, Mr Benj. Mason, sen. aged 81 years, the oldest inhabitant of that island.

Oct. 13. At his estate of Argyll, Tobago, aged 69, James Campbell, Esq. President of the Council of that island.

16. At Jamaica, C. Scott Esq. third son of the late Francis Scott Esq of Harden.

Nov. 18. At New York, Mr Francis Kerr, second son of the late William Kerr, Esq. Surveyor General, Post-Office, Edin.

Nov. 18. At Greenock, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, and on Dec. 5. Miss Susanna Campbell, both daughters of Alex. Campbell, Esq. at Dallingburn.

31. Mrs Heard, of High-street, New Radford, after lying apparently in a trance for 8 days and 9 nights; at the expiration of which period, she recovered the use of her faculties, but shortly afterwards gave up the ghost.

—. At Thurlow, in Suffolk, at the advanced age of *One hundred and twenty-five*, Mr Crick, who had been upwards of 83 years a schoolmaster in that parish.

—. Suddenly, aged 55, John Pearce, Esq. of Standen Hussey, near Hungerford, Capt. Com. of the Hungerford Volunteer Cavalry; a gentleman universally esteemed; but a nervous affection had brought on a despondency, and, tho' he was possessed of 40,000l. he thought that he should become a parish pauper.

Dec. 10. At Chertsey, Surry, in the 81st year of his age, Mr Tho. Love jun. master in the Navy, who lost his leg on board his Majesty's ship Prothee, (commanded by Admiral Buckner) in the glorious action of the 12th of April 1782, under Lord Rodney. He was the last of those officers who had received pensions for their services on that memorable day.

14. At Kildonan, Rosshire, Mrs Mackenzie of Kildonan, at the advanced age of 109 years, who retained her faculties till the last.

19. At Kirkaldy, Mr David Anderson, writer.

20. At Tullybelton House, Rob. Robertson, Esq. of Tullybelton.

20. At Totteridge, Hertfordshire, the Hon. Mrs Maitland, spouse of the Hon. Gen. Alexander Maitland.

Mr

21. At Canongate, after a long illness, Mr William Purcell, late clothier at Water of Leith, much regretted.

Dec. 21. At North Queensferry, Mr Alex. Greig, Superintendant of Quarantine, Inverkeithing.

21. At Annan, Andrew Johnstone, Esq. of Johnstone Field.

24. At Forfar, Mr John Barry, manufacturer there.

24. At the Manse of Sorn, the Rev. Geo. Gordon, minister of that parish, universally regretted.

24. At Edinburgh, in the fourteenth year of his age, much and justly regretted, Henry Francis Duncan, youngest son of Dr Duncan, sen. physician in Edinburgh.

24. At ditto, Mr James Dewar, merchant, and late one of the Magistrates of the city.

25. At Glasgow, Grizel Dick, daughter of the late Dr Rob. Dick, Professor of Civil Law in the University of Glasgow.

25. At London, the Hon. John Scott, son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor of England, and Member for Boroughbridge. Mr Scott was one of the most amiable men of the age; his manners were engaging, and his talents of a superior order. He had an unfortunate hesitation in his delivery, which would have prevented him from shining in public, but his attainments and judgement made him truly dear to all who knew him. Mrs Scott (the only daughter of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.) to whom he had not been married twelve months, was delivered of a son but a few days previous to this melancholy event.

25. At Finnich Malice, parish of Drymen, in her 93d year, Mrs Ann Stewart, relict of Mr John Smith, late one of the Commissioners of the Duke of Montrose. She was the last of four sisters, whose ages, taken together with that of their father and a brother, amounted to 507 years.

25. At Edinburgh, John Carnegie Fullerton, Esq. of Pittarrow.

26. At Clanville Lodge, in Hampshire, aged 78, after a few days illness, General Edward Mathew, Col, of the 62d regt. of foot, many years Governor of Grenada, and Commander in Chief in the West Indies.

26. At London, the Hon. Mrs Erskine, wife of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, M. P. an eminent counsellor.

27. At Riga, Mrs Ouchterlony, widow of John Ouchterlony, Esq. of Gwynd.

27. At Edinburgh, Robert Monteith, Esq. of Rochsoles.

28. The Rev. Mr James Sands, minister of Tingwall, Zetland.

28. At Totness, Capt. R. Cuthbertson, of his Majesty's royal marine forces.

30. At Musselburgh, Mr Patrick Gardner, late of the Excise.

—. At London, Robert Lambert, Esq. Commissioner of the Navy,

—. At ditto, Thomas Knox, Esq. late Lieut.-Col of the 1st Foot Guards.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Vere, relict of Richard Fisher, Esq. of Holbeach.

29. At ditto, Mrs Janet Home of Homebank, relict of James Smith, Esq. of Bonside.

30. At Edinburgh, in the 85th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Janet Dundas, relict of Thomas Dundas of Fingask, Esq. and daughter of Charles Earl of Lauderdale.

—. At Lisbon, Mr Charles Hope, second son of Charles Hope Esq. commissioner at Chatham.

—, At Dublin, Mrs Heatly, relict of William Heatly, Esq. first cousin to his Grace the Duke of Argyll, and daughter of William Montgomery, Esq. of Rosemount, by whose decease, without issue, the Earldom of Mount Alexander becomes extinct.

Jan. 1. At Edinburgh, David Simpson Esq of Teviotbank.

—. At Dunse, Mrs Cunningham, spouse of the Rev. George Cunningham minister of that parish.

2. At manse of Kirkoswald, the Rev. Mathew Biggar, minister of that parish for 54 years.

3. At Leith, Mrs Ramsay, wife of Mr M'Naughton Ramsay, shipmaster.

4. At Dublin, Thomas Needham Esq: banker.

6. At Benham in Berkshire, after an illness of three days, his Highness the Margrave of Anspach. He has left his lady, (formerly Lady Craven) 150,000l.

—. At Novar house, Rossshire, aged 80, Gen. Sir Hector Munro, K. B. and Col. of the 42d or Royal Highland Regiment.

6. At Dumfries, after a short illness, the Rev. Dr Wm Burnside, minister of St Michael's Church.—His elegant taste, cultivated talents, and impressive manner, rendered him, as a minister of the Gospel, highly useful and acceptable to his flock. His virtues as a man, his warmth of heart, his cheerfulness, vivacity, and information, as a companion, in a particular manner endeared him to his friends and acquaintance. —As he was thus eminently esteemed and loved, his death is therefore the subject of general and deep regret.

6. At Musselburgh, Mr George Grinton merchant.

6. At Clifton, Miss Agnes Mackinlay, only child of Mr Archibald Mackinlay, merchant, Edinburgh.

—. At Dublin, Lady Carberry.

—. At North Shields, Wm. Lamshaw, bagpiper to the Dutchess of Northumberland, and the most famous performer in all England on the small pipes.

Jan.

Jan. —. At London, the infant daughter of the Hon. James Abercromby.

—. At ditto, Mrs Catherine Paterson, wife of Mr James Thomson, and last surviving daughter of the late Sir John Paterson of Eccles, Bart.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Armstrong coppersmith.

7. At ditto, Mrs Elizabeth Don, relict of Mr Robert Auld, writer in Edinburgh.

7. At ditto, aged 56, Mrs Esther Brown, spouse of John Jackson Esq. manager of the theatre royal there, and daughter of Mr Brown, a celebrated comedian about thirty years ago, particularly in the part of the *Copper Captain*, in which he stood unrivalled. Mrs Jackson very early in life acquired a high character as a general actress.

10. At Arbroath, aged 87, Mrs Eliz. Deas, relict of Provost James Butchart, merchant there.

10. At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Robertson, merchant.

—. At Bath, Miss Anne Lee, the youngest of the celebrated authoresses of that name.

12. At Corke, Mrs Napier of Milliken, relict of the late Col. Napier of Culcreuch.

12. At Paisley, Mrs Montgomery, spouse of Mr Richard Montgomery merchant.

13. At Edin. Miss Campbell of Shirvan.

15. At ditto, aged 84, Mrs Jean Mercer, daughter of the late James Mercer of Kirklands Esq.

16. At Aberdeen, Miss Jane Maxwell Gordon, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Gordon, minister there.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Jan. 3.	193	5 6 pr.	——
11.	193	5 4½ —	58½
16.	192½	6 —	58 59
20.	192	5 —	59 ¾

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Jan. 3.	60 73	31 35	23 30	32 38
13.	60 73	30 37	23 31	30 36
17.	60 74	30 36	23 29	34 41
24.	60 72	27 33	20 26	34 41

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. 3.	33 0	25 0	18 0	18 0
10.	32 0	26 0	18 0	18 0
17.	32 0	26 0	18 0	18 0
24.	33 0	25 0	18 0	18 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal			Pease & Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.		Bolls.	Price.
		d.	d.		d. s.
Dec. 31.	310	15	14½	60	15 1
Jan. 7.	340	15	14½	40	15 1
14.	260	15	14½	40	15 1
21.	280	15	14½	50	15 1
28.	310	15	14	40	15 1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

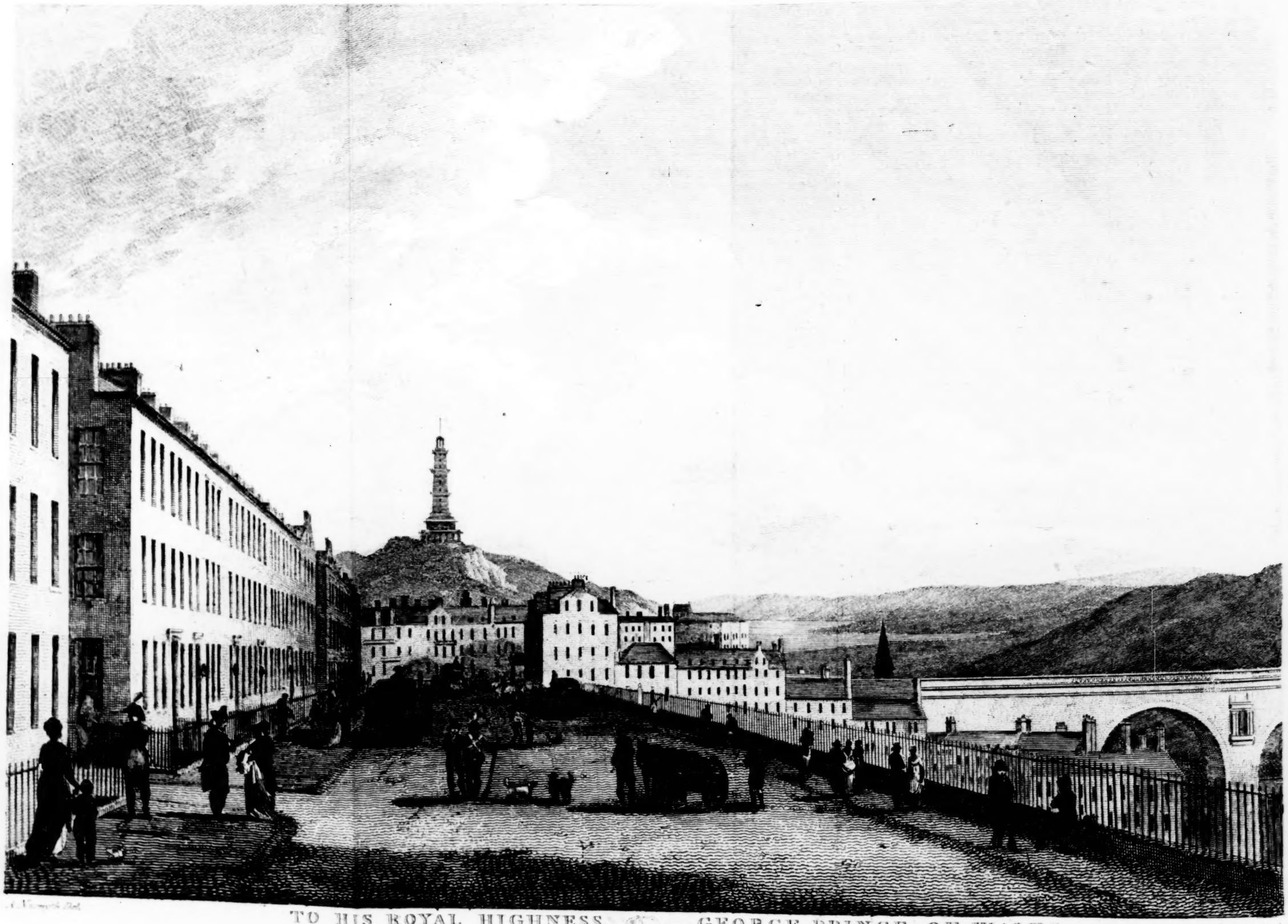
The Observations of *Crito* discover a considerable degree of taste and discrimination; but they cannot, we think, be inserted, without unwarrantably hurting the feelings of individuals. If, as we suspect from the similarity of hand-writing, we are indebted to him for some elegant little poetical pieces, we shall always think ourselves obliged to him for such communications.

In the title of "Strictures on the Tour through Zetland," we are desired to correct the expression "*by a Zetland landlord.*"

T. M. C., and the humorous poem on SNUFF, have, from an unexpected want of room, been unavoidably delayed.

The Communication of *Cleanthes* does not suit our Miscellany.

Errata in our last.—P. 934. col. 1. line 5. from bottom, *for* British, *read* Pictish. P. 915. col. 1. line 11 from top, *for* these most *read* their most. Ditto col. 2. line 43. from top, *for* event he *read* even the.



TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES

This Engraving shewing the Effect from Princes Street Edinburgh of the

Intended Monument

on the Calton Hill in Memory of the GALLANT NELSON is most humbly Inscribed by his most devoted Servt the Author

T. Naismyth.

THE

SCOTS MAG

AND

Edinburgh Literary

FOR FEBRUAR

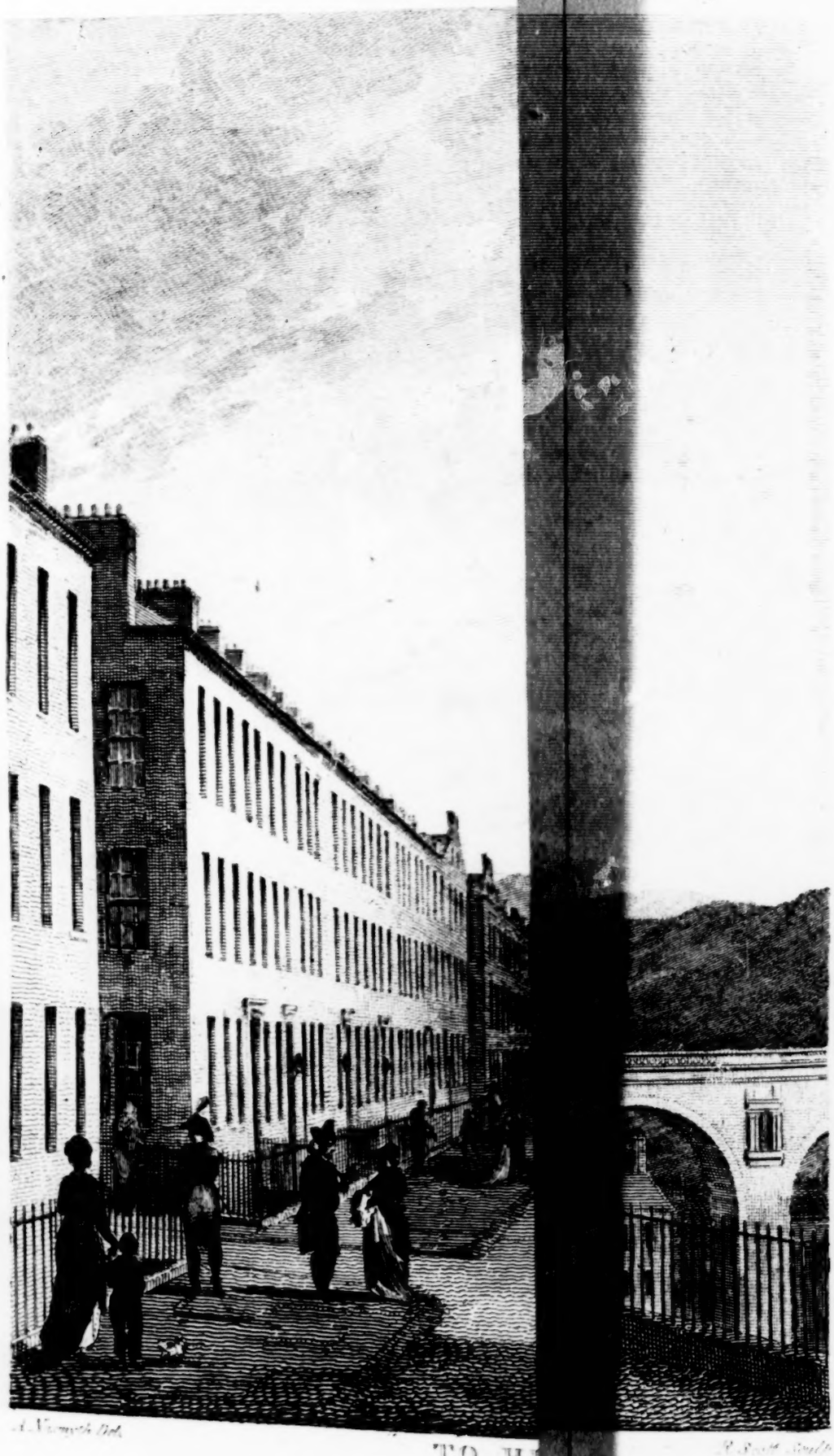
With a View of the Monument intended to be
EDINBURGH, *to the Memory of*

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for *Feb.* 1806,	82
High Water at *Leith* for *March*	ib.
Description of the View,	83
Account of Expenditure on the *Caledonian* Canal,	84
Remarks on Ancient Coins lately found at *Hatton-Mill*, in the County of *Angus*,	ib.
Celestial Phenomena for *March* 1806,	85
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts,	86
View of the Administration and Character of Mr *Pitt*,	88
Letter from a *Scots* Gentleman to a friend in *Edinburgh* in 1716, giving an account of the manuscripts which were then in the *Scots* College at *Paris*,	92
Account of the Origin and Progress of *Scottish* Commerce,	94
Chronological Account of Remarkable Occurrences in 1805,	97
Suggestions on the utility of forming some new lines of road in *Scotland*,	99
Grammatical Error in *Scott*'s Beauties of Writers,	102
Character of the *Bijugas*, an *African* tribe,	ib.
Particulars of an Attempt to form an English colony among them,	105
The Remonstrance of all the Walls of the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*,	107
Memoirs of the late General *Hamilton*,	108
Supplement to a Tour thro' some of the *Shetland Islands*, in 1804.	112
Answer to *Thule*'s Strictures,	116

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

M'Donald's Version of *Ossian*'s lesser Poems,	123



TO H

T

on the Callow Hill [illegible] from the Author
A. Nasmyth.